The New-York Times.

VOL. XVII......NO. 5244. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1868. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

The Alaska Appropriation Bill Passed by the House.

Debate in the Senate on the Funding Bill.

Restoration of Florida to the Civil Authorities.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 14.

THE ALASKA APPROPRIATION.

After much talk, speculation and some tribulation on the part of its friends, the Alaska appropriation has been ratified by the House. The bill came up to-day as the special order, and two amendments were agreed to in Committee of the Whole. The first was a preamble by Mr. LOUGHRIDGE, of Iowa, which asserts in brief that, whereas the treaty in question covers certain subjects of which Congress has jurisdiction, therefore the assent of Congress is given to the treaty. In point of fact the declaration does not really amount to anything. Yet by implication it asserts the right of the House to participate in the treaty-making power. Mr. STEVENS so treated it, and his sarcasm was very severe on the amendment. He thought they now ought to insist on being taken into the secret sessions of the Senate. But Gen. BANKS being very desirous of the passage of the bill allowed it to be sugar-coated with this preamble, feeling assured probably that it will never receive the sanction of the Senate. The second amendment was by Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, and provided that hereafter no treaty for the acquisition of territory should be made until Congress had appropriated the money to pay for it. When the bill was reported to the House, Mr. LOUGHRIDGE's amendment was agreed to by yeas 98, nays 48, the nays being composed of 27 Republicans and 21 Democrats. Mr. ELIOT's amendment was rejected—yeas 78, nays 80. The bill was then passed—yeas 114, nays 42, the latter being all Republicans but two, viz., TRIMBLE of Kentucky, and VAN TRUMP of Ohio.

THE FUNDING BILL.

The Funding bill came up in the Senate to-day at 2 o'clock, and the debate was opened by Mr. HENDRICKS, who improved the opportunity to make a political speech, in which he made apparent his fealty to the Democratic nominations and platform. He indorsed Mr. SEYMOUR very heartily and Mr. BLAIR with still more vigor. He seemed to have borrowed some of Mr. SEYMOUR's tactics indealing with financial facts, inasmuch as he dealt largely in exaggerations and misrepresentations as to the expenditures of the Government under Republican administration. Mr. STEWART followed with a political speech on the other side, when the general discussion of the bill went on. Mr. WILSON's substitute was rejected without a division, and the Senate then took a recess. At the evening session Mr. DAVIS made a motion to lay the whole bill on the table, which received nine votes, Mr. FESSENDEN included, who has opposed the bill at every stage. The 3d section, providing for the conversion of greenbacks into bonds, and bonds into greenbacks, gave rise to a long and earnest debate between Messrs. FESSENDEN, SHERMAN, SUMNER, CONKLING, MORRILL, of Vermont, CATTELL, CHANDLER and CORBETT. Finally, on motion of Mr. CONKLING, this section was stricken out, yeas 19, nays 17, and the bill was then passed without a division.

THE CHINESE TREATY.

The Chinese treaty, the substance of which was given in these dispatches last night, was before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations this morning for consideration, and it was substantially agreed upon. Mr. SUMNER will prepare one or two amendments, and it will be reported to the Senate for action within a day or two. The treaty, in brief, may be considered the opening wedge to the admission of China to the family of enlightened nations. Its principal feature is, that it recognizes China as a nation, to whom we are to accord international rights and obligations, and in that respect is a matter of more importance to China than to us, since this country is very willing to accord such recognition, while France and England have been backward in that respect. The treaty further recognizes the right of the Chinese Empire to the integrity of its own territory, by providing that no system of internal improvement shall be forced upon her without the consent of the Emperor. It recognizes the principles of religious toleration, the right of emigration and immigration and of allegiance, and a reciprocal provision regarding schools and education. It contains no commercial provisions, as was at first reported, and is looked upon here as preliminary to other and more important negotiations hereafter, when the principles of the present treaty shall have been recognized by the leading Powers of Europe.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

The two chief Mandarins of the Chinese Embassy, accompanied by one of the Secretaries of the French Legation and their own interpreter, visited the House of Representatives this afternoon, and were provided seats on the floor. They watched the proceedings during the debate on the Alaska bill with considerable interest, fanning themselves with much pertinacity. They wore hats shaped much like the sea side hats in ladies use this Summer, and draped in black gowns, looked at a little distance like respectable old ladies. They were much bothered for autographs. Writing their own names seemed to be rather an irksome affair, as compelling them to lay aside the inevitable and indispensable fan. They were treated to lemonade in the cloak room, and passed their glasses for more, indicating that the beverage suited the Chinese stomach.

THE BANQUET TO REVERDY JOHNSON.

The banquet of the citizens of Baltimore to Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON will be attended by a majority of the Senate and some members of the House. It is probable that the President and some of the Cabinet will also be present.

THE THIRD PARTY MOVEMENT.

The third party movement talked of in some of the papers has no foundation save in the wishes of a few of the disappointed friends of Mr. CHASE and Mr. JOHNSON. Some correspondents in that interest are giving currency to rumors on the subject as so many facts. Gen. THOMAS EWING, Jr., whose name has been mentioned in connection with the movement, authorizes the statement that he supports the regular Democratic nominees cordially.

GOLD IN THE TREASURY.

Senator CATTELL stated in the discussion of the Funding bill, in the Senate to-day, that he had received a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, stating that after the immediate demands upon the Treasury, including the Alaska purchases, were met, there would remain but $37,000,000 of gold for future use. This was urged as an argument against Senator TRUMBULL's amendment to the Loan Certificate bill, providing for the sale of the surplus gold in the Treasury.

WYOMING TERRITORY.

The House Committee on Territories this morning agreed, by a unanimous vote of the members present, to recommend to the House the postponement of the Senate bill for the organization of Wyoming Territory until December next.

MR. VALLANDIGHAM.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was on the floor of the House to-day, the first time for a number of years. He was the center of a knot of Western Democrats, while those from the East seemed to avoid him.

COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Among the new candidates for Commissioner of Internal Revenue is Gen. BURBRIDGE, of Kentucky. Mr. CUTLER, of St. Louis will probably be the next name sent into the Senate for that position. He is supported by Senator HENDERSON.

EVENING SESSIONS.

To-day has been the hottest yet experienced this year, the thermometer reaching 102 in the shade. This afternoon the mercury reached 92 in the Chamber of the House, and to-night the Senate is discussing the Funding Bill, and Gen. BUTLER is making a repudiation speech in the House with the mercury at the dizzy altitude of 94 degrees in their respective Chambers. The scene in the Senate Chamber, with two score of Senators, with two score of palmleaf fans all in vigorous use, Senatorial linen all in a state of saturation, laboring earnestly on the dull subject of finance, under the refracted heat from the iron and glass and glare and glitter of the walls and ceiling, is suggestive of a most patriotic devotion to the public interests.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

It is now believed the President will sign the Freedmen's Bureau bill which passed the House yesterday, because of the amendment proposed by Mr. ALLISON, terminating the Bureau absolutely on the 1st of January next. This repeals a part of the Bureau Act which became a law last week, and which extended the Bureau one year.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 14.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT IN FLORIDA.

A communication has been received at the headquarters of the army from Gen. MEADE, commanding the Third Military District, announcing that on the receipt of official information from His Excellency HARRISON REED, Provisional Governor of Florida, that the Legislature of that State had adopted the fourteenth amendment, and had otherwise complied with the requirements of the act of Congress of June 25, 1868, he had issued a General Order to the Military Commander at Florida, to turn over to the civil authorities the Government of the State, and to desist from any further interference upon any pretext whatever, with civil affairs so soon as he should receive official information that the civil government had been duly inaugurated. Accompanying the letter of Gen. MEADE is a letter from Gov. REED, announcing that the State Government had been duly inaugurated, and all the conditions precedent to the admission of the State into the Federal Union been complied with, and the Representatives admitted to Congress.

A letter from Col. JOHN T. SPRAGUE, commanding the District of Florida, is also transmitted, bearing date July 4, in which he states that he had on that day turned over all public property, archives, books, records, &c., belonging to the State of Florida, and everything appertaining to the Government of the State, to the proper civil officers, and had relinquished all control over the civil affairs of the State.

VISITORS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

This being the regular Cabinet day, there were but few visitors at the White House, though, during the forenoon, several members of Congress called on the President, including among them Senator DAVIS, of Kentucky; Representative CARY, of Ohio, and others. The Cabinet session to-day was attended by all the members.

THE MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.

A meeting of the House Reconstruction Committee is called for to-morrow at the request of a number of reconstructionists, who have just arrived here from Mississippi, who also represent and propose to show that the result of the late voting in that State in favor of Democrats was accomplished by fraud.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

The force of the Freedmen's Bureau, in all the State where it is in operation, will be reduced in a short time to a much less extent than is employed at present. Orders have already been issued for reducing the expenses in Kentucky on the 16th inst., and by that time the Bureau will be operated in that State with less than one-half the expense of the last year. It is also intended to place the other States on the same footing as soon as practicable.

GEN. GRANT ON HIS FARM.

Gen. GRANT with his family is now sojourning on his farm near St. Louis, where he will remain several weeks, prior to his departure further west. He is not expected to return to Washington before the middle of September.

CONSUL RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized AUGUST RICHARD as Consul of Mecklenburg-Schwerin at New-Orleans, La.

NOMINATION CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day, in Executive session, confirmed the nomination of GEORGE HUBBARD as Collector of Customs for the District of Huntington, Conn.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

A dispatch was this morning received at the Navy Department from Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commander Edward Hookey, commanding the United States steamer *Idaho*, dated off Nagasaki, Japan, May 26, announcing his arrival there on the 18th of May.

The Secretary of the Navy this morning received a dispatch from Commander J. Blakely Creighton, of the steamer *Oneida*, dated Hioga, Japan, March 14, giving an account of the hari kari, of Tah Seauguturo, the Japanese official who ordered his troops to fire upon the foreigners at Hiogo on the 4th of February last. Commander Creighton, it will be remembered, was among the foreign representatives present on the occasion.

Commander William E. Hopkins, has been detached from the command of the United States steamer *Shamrock*, and placed on waiting orders.

The following are also detached from the *Shamrock* and placed on waiting orders: Lieutenant-Commander C. S. Norton, Lieuts. Edwin White and A. J. Caldwell, Masters R. P. Hitchcock and Walter Graham, Passed Assistant Surgeon C. S. J. Welts, First Assistant Engineer J. H. Bailey, Second Assistant Engineers Edwin Chesney, G. W. W. Baird and George W. Hall. Paymaster W. Goldborough, has been detached from the *Shamrock* and ordered to settle accounts.

By direction of the President, and in accordance with section 26 of the act of Congress, approved July 28, 1866, Major-Gen. R. W. Johnson, United States Army, retired, has been detached as Professor of Military Science at the Missouri State University at Columbia, Mo.

The President has also directed that Brevet Major W. M. Quimby, Captain in the United States Army, retired, has been detached as Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence at Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 14.

The credentials of Mr. PINCKNEY WHITE, appointed to succeed Senator JOHNSON as Senator from Maryland, were presented by Mr. VICKERS, and he was sworn in and took his seat by his colleague, on the right.

PAY OF ARMY OFFICERS.

Further petitions were presented for an increase of pay to army officers.

VACANCIES IN EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the bill to authorize the temporary supplying of vacancies in the Executive Departments, and moved to amend by adding at the end of the third section a proviso that in case of the death, resignation, absence or sickness of the Commissioner of Patents, the duties of said Commissioner, until a successor shall be appointed, or such absence or sickness shall cease, shall devolve upon one of the Examiners-in-Chief of said office, to be recommended by the President.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was further amended, on motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, by adding the words, "and no appointment or designation, otherwise than as herein provided in the cases mentioned in the first and second sections, shall be made to fill vacancies happening during the recess of the Senate;" and, as amended, the bill was passed and goes to the House for concurrence.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

Mr. CATTELL called up the bill to authorize the issue of three per cent. temporary loan certificates to redeem the compound interest notes. The question was on Mr. TRUMBULL's amendment, providing for monthly sales of gold by the Treasury Department, not exceeding $10,000,000 a month, commencing the 1st of August next, until the amount in the Treasury does not exceed $40,000,000.

A long debate ensued, Messrs. TRUMBULL and CAMERON supporting the amendment, and Mr. CATTELL opposing it. The latter read a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury to show that the balance in the Treasury will soon be reduced by payments for interest and for Alaska, to about $37,000,000.

Mr. MORTON offered an amendment that the supplies now in the Treasury, or accruing next year, shall be used for the redemption of the legal-tender notes.

Mr. CONKLING opposed it, calling attention to the fact that Congress had decided that no more greenbacks shall be retired, and the amendment was rejected by 8 to 30.

Mr. TRUMBULL then withdrew the motion to make his amendment a substitute for the bill, and offered it as an additional section.

Mr. HOWE spoke against the bill, and Mr. WILLIAMS in its favor; and further debate springing up, Mr. SHERMAN insisted on the regular order and the Funding bill was taken up at 2:15, when Mr. HENDRICKS took the floor and commenced a political speech in reply to others which have been made recently.

Mr. TRUMBULL again explained his amendment, and repeated his statement to the amount of saving to the Government estimated by him as the result of the adoption of his amendment.

Mr. CATTELL expressed his surprise that the Senator had so misapprehended the scope and effect of the bill, and said the amendment opened up a proposition that does not enter into the question, which was simply the conversion of a debt bearing 6 per cent. in coin interest into one bearing but 3 per cent. in currency, while it was true that $99,000,000 was nominally in the Treasury on July 1. He had received a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury last week, from which he could state that the liabilities of the Government, including the payment of the interest in coin, and the payment of the Alaska purchase, would reduce the coin in the Treasury to $30,000,000 below the limit prescribed by the Senator's amendment. It would be unsafe to depend upon customs and internal revenue to pay the $30,000,000 compound interest notes, falling due between now and October. The simplest and easiest way, in his opinion, was to adopt this bill, which had been unanimously agreed upon by the Finance Committee.

Mr. TRUMBULL said it was a remarkable way to compute a balance in the Treasury by computing the amounts it is or may be liable to pay. What had the interior revenue to do with the receipts from Customs. The last report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject, showed the receipts from Customs, for the year ending June 30, 1867, as $176,417,810 88.

Mr. CATTELL replied that it is the constant practice of the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the gold, as far as he conceives it to be safe, and that the receipts of gold in 1868 have been only about half what they were during the same period in 1867. The Secretary had recently estimated the amount that would have been received in 1868 at $10,000,000 or $12,000,000 a month.

Mr. TRUMBULL pointed out that the Secretary had shown the amount received during the quarter ending June 30, 1868, to be over $48,000,000, which would be more than for the corresponding period in 1867. The Senator had said the Secretary of the Treasury sells the gold down to a certain point; that was first what the amendment proposed. Their reports showed that an average of more than $20,000,000 in coin has remained in the Treasury for the last two years.

Mr. CAMERON supported the amendment, saying that the proposed sale of $10,000,000 a month will enable us to pay $14,000,000 a month upon the debt. The error of the bill lay in the supposition that the people will give up six per cent. for three per cent. As a plain business man, he felt that he would be bound, when money came into his coffer, to use it to pay his debts, if he had any.

Mr. MORTON offered a substitute for the amendment, as follows:

That the surplus now in the Treasury, and such as shall accrue during the present fiscal year, shall be reserved and separate for the redemption and payment of the legal-tender notes. He explained its effects, and expressed the opinion that the declaration that the surplus was to be held for the sole purpose of redemption and that redemption would take place at a fixed period, would immediately cause a great reduction in the premium.

The debate was continued by Mr. HOWE in opposition to the bill, and by Mr. WILLIAMS in favor of the bill.

Mr. CONKLING reminded the Senator from Idianna (MORTON,) that Congress had decided that no more greenbacks shall be retired and canceled, but they shall be left at their present volume. The only effect of MORTON's amendment, then would be to prevent the receipt of any premium on the sale of gold.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN declared himself opposed to any proposition to depart from the pledge of the platform of the Republican Party, (the party of justice,) to meet the obligations of the Government, in the spirit of the contract.

Mr. MORTON's amendment was rejected by a vote of 8 to 30, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Corbett, Edmunds, Morton, Osborn, Patterson of Tennessee, Ramsey, Pomeroy, Wade.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conness, Ferry, Fessenden, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Henderson, Hendricks, Howard, McCreery, McDonald, Morgan, Nye, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Rice, Ross, Sherman, Sumner, Tipton, Trumbull, Vickers, Welch, Willey, White, Williams, Wilson.

Mr. TRUMBULL then withdrew the motion to make his amendment a substitute for the bill, and offered it as an additional section.

Mr. HENDRICKS was of the opinion that both the sales of gold in the market and hoarding it in the Treasury are vicious systems. He would vote for the amendment in the hope that both evils will soon be corrected.

Mr. CONKLING thought the amendment was not objectionable when added as an additional section.

Mr. SHERMAN suggested that sometimes when interest falls due $40,000,000 will not be adequate, and moved to insert the words "exclusive of interest accruing within sixty days.

Mr. TRUMBULL considered the amendment unnecessary.

At this point, shortly after 2 o'clock, Mr. SHERMAN insisted upon the special order being taken up, having waived it hitherto in favor of this bill, which was then laid aside, and the Funding bill was announced to be before the Senate.

THE FUNDING BILL.

Mr. HENDRICKS took the floor, and beginning with the observation that he had noticed recently a disposition on the part of the majority on political questions to avoid the offensive and assume the defensive, which Senators would find impracticable, he proceeded to say that the people would want to know what had been done with the $1,200,000,000 that have been collected from others by the Internal Revenue and the tariff systems since July, 1865; why it is that the army costs $800,000,000 in time of peace, when it used to cost but $70,000,000 or $80,000,000; why the Supreme Court had been denied the right to inquire into the constitutionality of the acts of Congress; why the Executive Department has been stripped of all the power conferred upon it by the Constitution and exercised by it in accordance with the views of the fathers of that Constitution; why governments that were almost a success in the South were replaced by military power, substituting subordinate military officers for the judiciary, and, finally, with other Constitutions, none of which are better than their predecessors, unless they consist in taking power from the white man and giving it to the blacks. He passed in review the other acts of the Republican Party in the same manner, and then, after disclaiming any personal objections to the Republican candidates, proceeded to contrast the respective platforms. The New-York platform, he said, could be easily understood—but what did the Chicago platform mean? His colleague said it meant one thing, and the Senator from New-Jersey (Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN) said it meant another.

Mr. SHERMAN asked whether, according to the New-York platform, the five-twenties, in the Senator's opinion, are to be paid in lawful money or in coin.

Mr. HENDRICKS—In answer to that question I will read the resolution. [Laughter on the Republican side.] He repeated that it was impossible to misunderstand its meaning, and proceeded to read the resolution.

Mr. SHERMAN—Does the law require the five-twenty bonds to be paid in lawful money of the United States or in coin, because I see the resolution leaves it in doubt?

Mr. HENDRICKS—The resolution declares that unless the obligation issued by the Government or the law authorizing its issue expressly provides that it shall be paid in gold, it may be paid in lawful money. Now, the law authorizing for the issue of five-twenties provided for the issue of lawful money, and declared treasury notes and legal-tender notes to be lawful money, and neither the law nor the obligation itself, provided that these bonds should be paid in gold.

Mr. SHERMAN—Do Mr. SEYMOUR and Mr. BELMONT of the New-York *World*, and the other supporters of the Democratic Party in New-York, put that construction on the law? Ought not the Senator to state that, in the Democratic Party, as in other parties, there is a difference of opinion upon that subject?

Mr. HENDRICKS—I do not undertake to answer for Mr. BELMONT, or any other gentleman in the City of New-York, except that the distinguished gentleman to whom he has referred (Gov. SEYMOUR) says he stands upon this platform, and I claim that the platform explains itself; and standing upon the platform, his position is not, and cannot be, misunderstood. Mr. HENDRICKS went on to eulogize Mr. SEYMOUR as a wise statesman and a profound thinker, and to express the opinion that he will be elected and will command the confidence of the country as not a sectional but a national man. He had used his position as Governor of New-York to promote the commercial interests of the West. Mr. HENDRICKS spoke highly, also, of Gen. BLAIR, styling him generous, talented and brave, and said that his name and fame would be guarded by his late associates in arms. In reply to the remarks made in debate in regard to Gen. BLAIR's criticism of reconstruction in the South, he asked Senators to reflect that they had shut the doors of the Supreme Court against all inquiry into their legislation on that subject. He closed by expressing the hope that next March will see a restoration of the country to that peace which rests not upon subjugation to despotic power, but upon the restored supremacy of the Constitution and the rightful authority of all the departments of the Government to a prosperity as enduring as that of peace.

THE CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The consideration of the bill was interrupted by the reception of the report of the Committee of Conference on the Civil Appropriation bill, and Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, made some remarks explanatory of the action of the Committee.

The report was concurred in.

MR. STEWART'S REPLY TO MR. HENDRICKS.

Mr. STEWART then took the floor and proceeded to reply to the Senator from Indiana (Mr. HENDRICKS,) and after congratulating the country that the Democratic Party and its leader in the Senate had so far recovered as to assume an aggressive attitude, said the American people would have some questions to ask of the Democratic Party, as well as of the Republican majority, who were responsible, in the opinion of that Senator, for spending so much money. One of the questions would be, why the Democratic Party brought on and supported the rebellion? And another would be, why their Convention had thrown aside Messrs. HENDRICKS, CHASE and HANCOCK to take a Peace Democrat? The answer to the latter could only be, that they wanted a representative man.

Mr. STEWART continued at length in the same strain, severely criticising the records of Gov. SEYMOUR and Gen. BLAIR, quoting from their speeches and letters in justification of the low estimate which he placed upon them, and predicting a triumphant vindication of the principles and policy of his own party at the polls next Autumn.

The question was on Mr. WILSON's amendment, noted yesterday, proposing the issue of fifty years bonds for the consolidation of the debt, to be taxed half of one per cent.

Mr. COLE spoke in favor of the amendment of the Finance Committee, expressing the opinion, however, that the third section, authorizing the interchange of bonds and lawful money, would lead to great confusion in the money market.

Mr. WILSON's amendment was then rejected, without a division.

Mr. HOWARD moved to add to the section legalizing gold contracts, a proviso that it shall not apply to the removal or extension of an indebtedness under a contract already entered into, unless such contract originally required payment in coin.

Mr. SHERMAN suggested a substitute for Mr. HOWARD's amendment—providing that where the stipulation to pay interest in coin is a device to obtain illegal or usurious interest, it shall not be enforced.

After some discussion between Messrs. CONKLING, WILLIAMS and CORBETT on the amendment,

Mr. COLE delivered a prepared speech, arguing that the legislation of gold contracts will gradually cause gold to reappear in circulation, and that any other than this, or a similar plan, would create general distress.

At 4:35 Mr. TRUMBULL moved to go into Executive Session. Opposed.

Mr. SHERMAN approved the motion, which, however, prevailed by a vote of 26 to 17, and the Senate went into Executive Session accordingly.

After executive session the Senate took a recess till 7:30 o'clock.

After recess, the House amendments to the bill for the discontinuance of the Freedmen's Bureau were concurred in.

The following bills were passed:

A bill for the relief of Mrs. L. D. POTTER, of Charleston, S. C., appropriating $20,000 in compensation for money expended for the relief of Union prisoners during the war.

A bill for the removal of certain political disabilities from persons therein named.

Mr. CAMERON introduced a bill to remit the duties on a certain statue, intended to surmount the Soldiers' Monument at Harrisburg, Penn. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

THE FUNDING BILL.

The Funding bill was again taken up.

Mr. WILLIAMS offered a modification of Mr. HOWARD's amendment, which was accepted by the latter and adopted. It is as follows:

Provided that the section shall not apply to contracts for the borrowing of currency on the renewal or extension under a contract already entered into, unless such contract originally required payment in coin.

Mr. RAMSEY moved to strike out in the clause legalizing gold contracts hereafter made, the word "hereafter," and insert instead "after Jan. 1, 1867."

After discussion the amendment was rejected.

Mr. FERRY moved to insert in the clause providing that said bonds and their proceeds shall be used to redeem the interest bearing debt, the words "at option of the holder."

Mr. DAVIS moved to lay the bill on the table, and asked for the yeas and nays.

The Senate refused to do so by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Cameron, Davis, Fessenden, Fowler, Harlan, McCreery, McDonald, Patterson of Tennessee, Wade—9.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Cattell, Cole, Conkling, Cragin, Drake, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Howard, Morgan, Morrill of Vermont, Osborne, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Rice, Sherman, Stewart, Tipton, Welsh, Willey, Williams, Wilson—23.

Mr. FESSENDEN suggested to strike out the words "for the redemption, payment or purchase of, or exchange for," in the clause just proposed to be amended, and insert the words "in exchange for." Mr. FESSENDEN supported his amendment.

Mr. SHERMAN replied, saying in response to a doubt expressed that any takers will be found for the new bonds considering the low rate of interest that many persons at home and in Europe have already made a proposition to take these bonds at par for the Five-twenties.

Mr. FERRY explained his amendment as prompted by a fear that the bill might be construed to authorize compulsory payment in greenbacks; a fear natural, he thought, considering the views recently expressed by the Senators from Ohio (Mr. SHERMAN,) and Indiana, (Mr. MORTON,) and of the possibility of a future Secretary of the Treasury holding the same opinions which he (Mr. FERRY,) contended were opposed to an inviolable principle of the Republican Party.

Mr. SHERMAN denied that any such construction could be pleaded. He had, however, no objection to the amendment.

Mr. CAMERON offered an additional section forbidding, after the passage of this act, the payment of any commission, percentage or compensation to any person for the sale or negotiation of any bond or securities of the United States.

Mr. SHERMAN stated that a similar provision had been inserted in an appropriation bill passed recently by both Houses.

The Clerk was requested to read it, but it appeared that it had been sent to the House, and was in the hands of the engrossing clerk.

Messrs. HOWARD and CONKLING urged that, even if it should prove a superfluity, the amendment would do no harm.

It was then agreed to,

A question by Mr. PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire, in regard to the effect of the third section, to which Mr. SHERMAN replied, gave rise to considerable debate, Messrs. FESSENDEN and CONKLING strenuously opposing the provision, and Messrs. SHERMAN and SUMNER as tenaciously defending it.

Mr. CONKLING moved to strike out the third section.

Mr. MORRILL gave notice that he would move to strike out of the section the portion giving rise to the principal objections, leaving simply the provisions allowing the conversion of lawful money into bonds; and to add the words, "and the lawful money so received shall be canceled and not again reissued." He supported the motion briefly.

Messrs. CHANDLER and CORBETT favored the motion to strike out.

Mr. COTTELL defended the section. He preferred having it stricken out, however, rather than amended as proposed.

Mr. MORRILL's amendment was put and rejected.

The motion of Mr. CONKLING to strike out was agreed to—19 to 16, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Cameron, Chandler, Conkling, Corbett, Drake, Ferry, Fessenden, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Hendricks, Howe, McDonald, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Patterson of Tennessee, Pomeroy, Rice, Wilson—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Cattell, Cole, Conness, Henderson, Morgan, Nye, Osborne, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Tipton, Wade, Willey, Williams—16.

The bill then passed, and at 10:40 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. MYERS, from the Committee on Patents, reported back the Senate bill authorizing SAMUEL N. MILLER, who obtained a patent for an improved compound anchor on the 29th of June, 1852, for fourteen years, to apply for a seven years' extension, saving the rights to those who may have manufactured the patent article between the termination and renewal of the patent. After explanation by Mr. MYERS the bill was passed.

WAGON ROAD AT WEST POINT.

Mr. MCCARTHY, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill authorizing the Superintendent of the West Point Academy to use the labor of employes of the United States Government at West Point in building a wagon road from West Point to Cornwall landing. After explanation of the bill it was passed.

PRIVATE RELIEF.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the joint resolution introduced by Mr. PRUYN, ordering an allowance of $1,008 in the accounts of PETER M. CARMICHAEL, Surveyor of the Port of Albany, N. Y., salary paid to JOHN HASTINGS, Deputy Surveyor and Inspector, before his taking the requisite oath of office. After explanation by Mr. WASHBURNE, the bill was passed.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill providing that after the first of January, 1869, the whole compensation of the United States designated depository at Chicago shall not exceed $2,500. After explanation by Mr. LOGAN, the bill was passed.

SETTLEMENT OF PRIZE CASES.

On motion of Mr. DAWES, the Senate bill to facilitate the settlement of certain prize cases in the Southern District of Florida was taken from the Speaker's table, explained by Mr. DAWES, and passed.

LIGHTING THE STREETS OF WASHINGTON.

Mr. KOONTZ, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, asked leave to report a substitute for the Senate bill providing for the lighting of the streets of Washington City, authorizing the Mayor and City Council to levy and collect a tax from the property-holders for that purpose.

Mr. DELANO objected.

THE ALASKA PURCHASE.

The House, at 12:30 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. GARFIELD in the chair, on the Alaska bill, the question being on the appeal taken (when the subject was last before the Committee) by Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, from a decision of the Chair, ruling out of order an amendment proposed by Mr. BUTLER, to reserve from the sum to be paid to Russia, $500,000 for the satisfaction of claims of American citizens against the Imperial Government. The question was taken, and the decision of the Chair was sustained by a vote of 92 to 27.

The question recurred on a substitute offered by Mr. LOUGHRIDGE, declaring, after many preambles, that the assent of Congress is given to the stipulations of the treaty, but declaring that the extension of citizenship and appropriation of money are subjects submitted by the Constitution to the power of Congress.

Mr. HIGBY asked Mr. LOUGHRIDGE to accept a substitute for his, appropriating the money, but asserting the right of the House to decide at all times whether an appropriation to carry out a treaty ought to be made or withheld.

Mr. LOUGHRIDGE declined to accept it.

Mr. DAWES said he had no objection to Mr. LOUGHRIDGE's substitute.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, said that he had, and suggested (derisively) that there should be added to it a proviso that members of the House shall be taken out to secret sessions with the Senate before a treaty is confirmed. Otherwise the substitute would be folly.

Mr. LOUGHRIDGE's substitute was agreed to—71 to 34.

Mr. ELIOT moved to add to the bill a proviso that no purchase, in behalf of the United States, of foreign territory, shall be hereafter made until after the provision is made by law for its payment; and declaring that the power vested by the Constitution in the President and Senate to enter into treaties with foreign Governments does not include the power to complete the purchase of foreign territory before the necessary appropriations have been made therefor by act of Congress. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, made another attempt to insert a condition for the settlement of claims of United States citizens against Russia. The amendment was again ruled out of order.

The Committee rose and reported the bill to the House.

Mr. BANKS, having one hour to close the debate, yielded ten minutes to Mr. SCHENCK, who expressed his views on the subject, contending that the President and Senate can make no treaty that changes the territory of the United States, changes the people of the United States, or changes the form of government of an acquired territory. Congress alone could do that. He admitted, however, that the amendments agreed to in Committee of the Whole took away much of the objections which he had to the bill. He held that if ANDREW JOHNSON had done any one thing more deserving of impeachment than another, it was his having dared to take possession of Alaska without waiting for the assent of the people. His only reason now for assenting to the bill was to avoid complications with a friendly Power.

The discussion was further continued by Messrs. WOODBRIDGE, DELANO, STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, and BANKS.

Mr. STEVENS argued that, under the Constitution, when a treaty was made by the President and ratified by the Senate, it is a perfect instrument. The treaty did not profess to make an appropriation, but simply undertook to promise that Congress would do so. If Congress did not do so, the treaty would simply stand as an obligation of the United States unexecuted—an instrument repudiated.

Mr. BANKS expressed his belief that the House had power absolute to the extent of its authority over treaties, as over other matters of legislation. It was not limited to treaties that require appropriations or legislation; but the House had the right to examine into the nature of treaties, and to determine whether they are within the scope of the treaty-making power, to act on its own judgment whether they should be sustained or not. He argued, however, that in the case where the treaty was within the scope of the treaty-making power, where it had received the almost unanimous vote of the Senate, (only two Senators dissenting,) there was not the slightest reason or excuse for the House to refuse the necessary appropriation. He had no particular objection to the substitute offered by Mr. LOUGHRIDGE, though he preferred the bill as reported from the Committee; but he had a great objection to the amendment offered by his colleague, (Mr. ELIOT,) because it asserted what was not true. Every acquisition of territory by the United States had been in direct conflict with that amendment. The debate closed at 2 o'clock.

The House then proceeded to vote by yeas and nays on the amendment offered by Mr. LOUGHRIDGE, as follows:

Whereas, The President of the United States, on the 30th of March, 1867, entered into a treaty with the Emperor of Russia, by the terms of which it was stipulated that, in consideration of the cession by the Emperor of Russia to the United States of certain territory therein described, the United States should pay to the Emperor of Russia the sum of $7,200,000 in coin; and,

Whereas, It was further stipulated in said treaty, that the United States should accept of such cession, and that certain inhabitants of said territory should be admitted to the enjoyment of all the rights and immunities of citizens of the United States; and,

Whereas, The subject thus embraced in these stipulations of said treaty are among the subjects which, by the Constitution of the United States, are submitted to the power of Congress, and over which Congress has jurisdiction, and it being for such reason necessary that the consent of Congress shall be given to the said stipulations before the same can have full force and effect. Having taken into consideration the said treaty and approving of the stipulations therein, to the end that the same may be carried into effect; therefore, be it enacted, that the assent of Congress is hereby given to the stipulations of said treaty.

The amendment was agreed to—yeas 98, nays 48.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays on the motion offered by Mr. ELIOT, and it was rejected—yeas 78, nays 80.

The bill was then passed—yeas 114, nays 42.

THE COLUMBIA INSTITUTE.

The House then proceeded, as the next business in order, to the consideration of a bill making appropriations for the service of the Columbia Institute, for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, and establishing additional regulations for the government of the institution.

Mr. STEVENS moved to insert a new section, providing that the number of students in the collegiate department from the several States as authorized by the act of March 2, 1867, shall be increased from ten to twenty-five.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, made an argument against the bill, in which he admitted the right of Congress to establish an institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb of the District of Columbia, but denied its right to do so for the States at large. He showed how the expenses had grown up from $1,700 in 1858 and $4,400 in 1864, to $20,000 in 1867 and $24,000 in 1868—and all this, he said, to pay for the instruction of twenty-five pupils a year. Neither had any officer of the Government any control of the matter, the whole thing being in the hands of a superintendent, who had only given a bond for $30,000. The establishment was simply a private institution, and the appropriations made for it amounted to the rate of $7,200 per pupil. He proposed that no further appropriation should be made for the institution, but that Congress should make provision for the instruction of the deaf and dumb of the District in one of the best institutions of that kind in the country—the cost being in Philadelphia, $240 per pupil; in New-York, $223, and in Ohio, $220. He offered a further amendment in the way of a substitute for the bill, providing for the creation of a Commission of Charities for the District of Columbia, to consist of the Secretary of the Interior, the Chief Justice, the Surgeon-General of the army, the chief of the Bureau of Medicine and the Chief Engineer of the army, and to have full control of all the appropriations made by Congress for charities in the District of Columbia, excluding the insane asylums.

Mr. SPALDING replied to the argument of Mr. WASHBURNE, saying he hoped the House would bear with his friend from Illinois, for he meant well, but was morbidly constituted in regard to everything which affected the Treasury. He denied that the Columbia institution was a private enterprise. It had its origin in the days of small beginnings, but it could not live six months on private charity. Congress had therefore given its aid to it in 1858, and had continued to make appropriations for it ever since. He was proud to say that no complaint had ever been made of the misappropriation of a single dollar by the officer in charge of the institution. The $7,000 a head, which the gentleman from Illinois asserted to be the cost of the pupils, was made up by taking the aggregate cost of the grounds and buildings and all the expenses, and dividing that by the number of pupils. It would have been just as fair to divide it by the first five pupils. The average cost to Congress of the pupils whom it was bound to maintain was only $294 a year. He appealed to the House to pass the bill, reminding the members that "the primal duties shine aloft like stars—the charities that soothe and heal and bless are scattered at the feet of man like flowers."

The question was taken on the amendment offered by Mr. STEVENS, and it was agreed to.

The question recurred on the substitute offered by Mr. WASHBURNE, providing for the instruction of the pupils in a good institution in one of the States.

On a vote by tellers, there were yeas 52, nays 50. The vote was then taken by yeas and nays, and resulted, yeas 63, nays 68. So the substitute was rejected.

THE CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Before proceeding to vote on the bill, Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, from the Committee on Conference on the Sundry Civil Expenses Appropriation bill, made a report, which was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT VACANCIES.

On motion of Mr. BOUTWELL, the amendments to the bill to authorize a temporary supplying of vacancies in the Executive Department were taken from the Speaker's table and non-concurred in.

Mr. MILLER, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported a bill to give a pension to the widow of Commodore RUDD. Passed.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, suggested that on account of the heat and of the fatigue of the reporters, the evening session be dispensed with.

Objection was made.

The thermometer in the hall indicated at noon 89 degrees, and at 3 o'clock 92 degrees.

Three of the Chinese Mandarins were attentive observers of the proceedings on the Alaska bill, occupying seats in the chamber.

The House at 4:30 o'clock took a recess until 7:30 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The House met for the evening session at 7:30 o'clock, the thermometer in the chamber at the time indicating 92 degrees.

WRECK OF THE STEAMSHIP SCOTLAND.

Mr. CHANLER offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House of all the facts relating to the obstruction of the navigation of the main or ship channel, off Sandy Hook, New-York Harbor, by the wreck of the steamship *Scotland*, and what means can be best used to protect commerce from the dangers to which it is exposed by such obstruction. The resolution was adopted.

A CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. BOUTWELL, WILSON of Iowa, and MARSHALL a Committee of Conference on some disagreeing votes on the bill authorizing the temporary supplying of vacancies in the Executive Department.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. CULLOM in the chair, for general debate, and was addressed by Mr. VAN TRUMP on the subject of the Visible Admixture law of the State of Ohio; by Mr. SCHOFIELD in defence and elucidation of the policy of the Republican Party; and by Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, in favor of taxing United States bonds, taking for his text the declaration of the Chicago platform—"That it is due to the labor of the nation that taxation should be equalized and reduced as rapidly as national faith will admit."

Mr. BUTLER asked whether this declaration was, as the enemies of the Republican Party declared, a snare in which to entrap voters. He declared for himself, and for the majority of the representatives of the party in the House that they did mean it, that they were honest about it, and that they would see to it that taxation was equalized, and that both domestic and foreign tax-payers should make honest returns. If he were the hired and paid advocate of the bondholders instead of an independent legislator, he would ask to have the bonds taxed, because injustice would surely work repudiation. There must be either taxation or repudiation of the debt. No one class of men would pay taxes on their property and see their neighbors' property escape. Taxation should fall as the rain of Heaven falls, alike on the just and the unjust. Taxation now fell only on the just and conscientious; the unjust, the rascal, the knave, makes no return and escapes taxation.

Mr. GARFIELD rose to reply, but

Mr. MULLINS suggested that the reporters should have some chance of life, and the House should adjourn, and at 9:30 o'clock the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

INDIANA.

The Democratic Nominations—Disgust of the Western Democracy—The Gubernatorial Election—Gen. Blair in Indiana—Political Prospects in the State.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Saturday, July 11, 1868.

The result of the New-York Convention has fallen like a wet blanket on the Western Democracy, and the nomination of SEYMOUR and BLAIR satisfies neither the leaders nor the masses of the "unterrified." As regards the leaders of the Indiana Democracy, a large majority of them took part in the Hendricks plot, and took the utmost to bring about the defeat of "Young Greenbacks," GEORGE H. PENDLETON. These Hendricks men now feel exceedingly sore, partly because they perceive how cleverly the wily New-York politicians have used them as cat's-paws, and partly because of their own gross, blundering mismanagement of the interests of their favorite candidate. A minority of the leaders, headed by Mr. LAFE DEVELIN, were enthusiastic adherents of Mr. PENDLETON, and their indignation at the course pursued by most of the Indiana delegates to the National Convention knows no bounds. They denounce HENDRICKS, VOORHEES and GRAHAM N. FITCH, who engineered the Anti-Pendleton movement in the Indiana delegation in unmeasured terms, and do not hesitate to declare that Mr. HENDRICKS will be defeated at the gubernatorial election in October next by an overwhelming majority. Their denunciations and threats are echoed and indorsed by the masses of the "unterrified" with a vehemence which surprises everybody, and proves that PENDLETON had after all a stronger hold on the lower strata of our Democracy than most of the leaders were willing to admit. On all sides resound threats that many Indiana Democrats will not go the polls in October and November; and, although it is generally known that PENDLETON, as soon as he found out that his prospects were hopeless, used his influence in favor of the nomination of HORATIO SEYMOUR, not a few of his Indiana adherents and admirers swear great oaths that they will do very wicked things rather than assist in electing the candidate of the "bloated bondholders," and that, under the present circumstances, they will not do anything to prevent the success of GRANT and COLFAX.

This intense mortification of the Democratic masses of the West, is the natural consequence of the persistency with which our Democratic newspapers and a great many public speakers of that Party in the West took pains during the last twelve months to impress upon the popular mind the necessity of PENDLETON's nomination on a greenback platform, and to extol his merits at the expense of all other candidates, and especially those from the Eastern States, whose names were mentioned in connection with the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. Above all things, they had opposed that of HORATIO SEYMOUR, whose financial views were pronounced radically unsound, and whose every speech they used as an argument to prove that he was more in sympathy with the aristocratic bondholders of the East than with the repudiationists of the West. So utterly did the ultimate success of Mr. SEYMOUR seem to the Western Democrats, that not a few of their papers hailed the financial planks of the New-York platform as "another staggering blow" dealt to the Eastern Democrats, and as the death knell of the Seymour movement. Little did they expect that Mr. SEYMOUR would so soon afterward be nominated on that platform.

Now, it will be said that all this indignation and hue and cry of the exasperated Pendletonians in the Western States will not be long in dying away, and that long before election-day dawns the party will be once more united and harmonious. It is true this will no doubt prove to be the case in a measure. But it should be borne in mind that the Democrats, if they could triumph in the Western States at all, could do so only by dint of the most determined, energetic and harmonious efforts. Any lingering disaffection and lukewarmness would prove fatal to their prospects; and that there will be such disaffection and lukewarmness, it is not very difficult to foresee.

Besides, we have plenty of Democratic authority to the effect that SEYMOUR cannot carry Indiana. Ex-Senator JOHN PETTIT intimated it in a very remarkable letter, published two weeks ago by nearly every paper in the State, and indorsed by most of the Democratic journals. Judge REED, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fourth District, has declared repeatedly that, considering the importance which the greenback theory had assumed, SEYMOUR could not carry a single Western State. LAFE DEVELIN, who formerly edited the Democratic State organ, has time and again made similar declarations. And, finally, Mr. HENDRICKS himself has said to a good many persons that, with SEYMOUR at the head of the Democratic ticket, he was afraid he could not carry Indiana in October.

THE GUBERNATORIAL ELECTION.

Now, whatever may be the prospect of Democratic harmony or disharmony at the Presidential election, it is a foregone conclusion that Mr. HENDRICKS will not be able to get himself elected Governor of Indiana. Since the news from New-York has reached Indiana, his stock here has fallen full fifty per cent., and it is certain to be slaughtered in October by a coalition between the ardent Pendletonians and those other ambitious Indiana politicians in whose way he has been standing for some time past. There are half a dozen leaders of the Indiana Democracy who long to represent our State in the United States Senate, and whose aspirations are hopeless as long as Mr. HENDRICKS is in the way.

GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR IN INDIANA.

Gen. BLAIR's nomination for the Vice-Presidency is also looked upon in Indiana as decidedly weak and objectionable. A great many of those War Democrats whom he is to represent on the Democratic ticket are decidedly disgusted with the letter which he published the other day in New-York, and they are, moreover, dissatisfied with the bearing and results of the Conservative Soldiers' Convention. The old-line Democrats, on the other hand, have not yet forgotten the extreme bitterness with which Gen. BLAIR attacked them in the speeches which he made in Indiana during the Presidential campaign of 1860. In a speech which he delivered in Lafayette at that time he pronounced the Democratic Party "the most miserable and corrupt party that had ever existed;" and STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS "the most pernicious demagogue in the United States." Their stump speakers, such as VOORHEES, HENDRICKS and others, replied to Gen. BLAIR with intense bitterness, and the names which they applied were more forcible than elegant. Not a few of these old-line Democrats are wondering now what in the world may have induced the New-York Convention to make this old adversary of theirs one of their standard-bearers, which seems the more singular to them as the influence of the Blair family is by no means deemed very desirable in the Democratic camp, and as the German Democrats are quite hostile to Gen. BLAIR on account of the course pursued by him toward their countrymen in St. Louis.

THE PROSPECT IN THE STATE.

The Republican State Central Committee met a day or two since at Indianapolis for the purpose of making further preparations for the campaign. The gentlemen of the Committee were very hopeful, and, after comparing notes and hearing reports from nearly every county in the State, they came to the conclusion that Indiana will elect the Republican State ticket in October by nearly the same majority as in October, 1864, and that GRANT and COLFAX will have in November an even larger majority than LINCOLN and JOHNSON had four years ago. The three Northern Congressional Districts are expected to give 10,000 Republican majority. The Lafayette District will add to it from 1,500 to 2,000 majority. The Republican majorities in the Fifth, (Indianapolis,) Sixth (Terre Haute) and First (Evansville) Districts, it is thought, will offset the heavy Democratic majority in the Second (New-Albany) District; and the Third, Fourth and Eighth Districts are expected to add at least 5,000 to the Republican majority. This estimate is not considered too sanguine, and it is believed that the State will do still better at the November election. Gov. BAKER, it is supposed, will run ahead of his ticket.

LEGISLATIVE NOMINATIONS.

Some of the nominations which the Democrats have recently made for the Legislature are perfectly unaccountable, and seem to have been made to invite defeat. For instance, in Greene County, ANDREW HUMPHREYS, one of the four Major-Generals of the Sons of Liberty, and sentenced to imprisonment for life for participating in that treasonable conspiracy, has been nominated for the State Assembly. In Terre-Haute, where there is a strong German element, the Democrats have nominated for the State Senate a certain Mr. EDMUNDS, who was one of the original founders of the Know Nothing lodge in that place, and such an ardent advocate of the Maine Law that, when that short-lived measure became a law, he was appointed inspector of liquors under it. In other parts of the State "draft sneaks," men of well-known secession proclivities, &c., have been nominated for the Legislature, all of which, of course, is not calculated to swell the Democratic vote.

CROPS.

The wheat crop is finished in nearly all parts of the State, and is decidedly the best we have had for a long time past. Corn, too, promises an exceedingly heavy yield, and, one the whole, Indiana's agricultural balance-sheet this Fall will be a very satisfactory one.

W. C.

THE WEST INDIES.

Affairs in Jamaica—Severe Inundations.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KINGSTON, Wednesday, June 24, 1868.

The public health continues good, there being, we are happy to say, a total absence of any epidemic disease. The severe floods reported in our last subsided soon after the mail left, and the weather is now very hot and dusty, with strong sea breezes, which continue to blow with great severity both day and night. The floods have been very destructive. In the parish of Vere alone, the damage to private property is estimated at £15,000. All the cane-fields were under water, some portions have been washed away, and the trash which is very valuable to the planter as manure, has been completely removed from the fields and washed out to sea. Cattle and horses were obliged to be let loose in order that they might try and save themselves, and we hear of some estates losing from twelve to twenty head drowned and missing. Stores and curing houses were flooded, and in some instances sugar was either damaged or washed away. There have also been three or four lives lost.

The roads are very much destroyed, and communications with the interior is now rendered very difficult in some districts. It will still be weeks before any produce can be brought to the shipping places, and even then with great difficulty. The greater portion of the sugar estates have either finished or nearly finished their crops, and fortunately the bulk of their produce has already been shipped. Shipping is not now so much in demand for sugar, but there is still a good demand for logwood vessels for Europe and the United States, at paying freights.

His Excellency, the Governor, spent a greater part of yesterday in Kingston, chiefly in visiting the public institutions.

VENEZUELA.

The Revolution—Progress of Hostilities.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CARACCAS, Sunday, June 21, 1868.

Hopes had been entertained that the revolution would have been brought to a close by amicable means, but those hopes have been blasted. Gen. JOSE TADEO MONAGAS, the champion of the revolution, has not acceded to the terms of Gen. BRUZTAL, and this latter has, in consequence, issued a proclamation, dated Caraccas, June 15, wherein he states that all his efforts to bring about a peaceful solution have failed by the savage act on the part of the revolutionists of rejecting his Commissioners, who carried words of reconciliation. Consequently, he calls the nation to arms again, to support the legitimate Government, and the strife has begun.

Martial law has been proclaimed. The editors of the *Federalista* and of the *Pensamiento Libre*, opposed to the Government, had to escape for fear of imprisonment. The most rigorous measures are adopted; nobody is allowed to be in the streets after 8 o'clock; the city is deserted and looks like a cemetery; the Government House is surrounded with intrenchments; the cathedral and churches have been converted into guard-houses; the revolutionary forces surround the city; nobody ventures out of their houses, as the assault on the town is momentarily expected.

By a letter from Puerto Cabello, we learn the following regarding Ex-President FALCON's escape from Coro:

"FALCON left on the 4th inst. for Curazao, where he intends fixing his residence. On the 1st, a body of troops sent from Caraccas, under Gen. GIL, attacked the revolutionists encamped near Coro and, after three hours' hard fighting, GIL was defeated and retreated to Coro with scarcely 300 men. There he was besieged, and, it is asserted, surrendered unconditionally with his whole force. In consequence of this, FALCON gave up and retired to Curazao. Nevertheless, by a letter he writes Gen. BRUZUAL in Caraccas we perceive that he does not resign all claims. He states that he will not recognize any other form of government but that which may be constitutionally elected. All this only indicates that this unfortunate country, even after the triumph of the revolution, may yet be submerged in a chaos."

Further intelligence from Puerto Cabello announces that Dr. MURILLO, Ex-President of New-Granada, was received with marked enthusiasm. He was the Minister Plenipotentiary of that Republic to Venezuela, and is now on his return to Bogota.

From Maracaibo we learn that a slight outbreak occurred in the State of Zulia, headed by one BARBOZA. The authorities sent troops, which succeeded in dispersing them. BARBOZA was persecuted by several country people and killed. Peace is completely restored.

CARACAS, Monday, June 22, 1868.

The mail closes at this moment. Have only time to communicate that the attack began at 2 o'clock this morning. The revolutionists will triumph. Next packet will carry the final news.

A Southern View of the Democratic Platform and Candidates.

From the Charlottesville (Va.) Chronicle.

We of the South have no interest in this debt. We hold none of the bonds. We were injured by its contraction, inasmuch as it was the means by which our liberties were wrested from us; but still, as we have in good faith gone back into the Union, we are willing—not anxious, by any means—to have it fairly paid, because we want the country to settle down into a condition of peace and prosperity, so that we can develop our own resources. On the whole, we think the platform satisfactory, although we would have preferred an explicit declaration of the unconstitutionality of the Reconstruction acts of Congress, as that is a subject so vital to us that we cannot afford to risk any misconstruction.

We could not have asked either, a sounder man on the questions in which the South is interested, than Mr SEYMOUR. While we have no sympathy with bondholding interest, with which we believe Mr. SEYMOUR is interested, and preferred the views of Mr. PENDLETON, the suffrage question is the one which overshadows all others, and we wanted to see the strongest man who was sound on that, nominated without reference to anything else.

Gen. BLAIR was an abolitionist and a war man, but those are dead issues, and if he was sincere in his recent letter, he will answer our purpose.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Governor Orr's Valedictory Address to the People of the State.

GOV. ORR in commencing his farewell address to the people of South Carolina, says:

"On the 29th of November, 1865, I entered upon the discharge of the duties of Chief Magistrate of South Carolina, pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution adopted by a Convention in September, 1865. This Convention was called by a proclamation of Provisional Governor Perry, he having been appointed to that position by President Johnson, the July preceding. Upon what principle the President declared that the Constitution of force at the close of the war was valid, and by virtue of what authority he could order the formation of a new Constitution, has not been very well defined. Nevertheless, as we were just emerging from a revolution, and as the scheme of restoration proposed by the President appeared to be liberal and just, it was accepted by the people of South Carolina, and by no one of her citizens more heartily than by myself. That plan, however, failed; as indicated by the vote of the people in 1866. A new one was adopted by Congress, and the question presented to the then existing Executive of the Southern States was whether they would advise its acceptance or rejection. I advised its acceptance."

He then reviews at some length what has been done in the State during his administration, recounts the reasons which have influenced his official action, and gives expression to the opinions entertained by him as to the proper line of policy in the future. In the course of which he says:

RELIEF.

From time to time measures for the relief of the people who were suffering from the pressure of a large ante-war indebtedness were recommended by me to the Legislature, but that body, in its wisdom, did not think it proper to adopt these suggestions. A liberal homestead law, the abolition of imprisonment for debt, and the passage of an insolvent law which would wipe out all indebtedness on the surrender, by the debtor, of his property, have been earnestly urged by me during my administration; but while failing in the General Assembly to compass these most desirable ends, I am gratified to know that such measures have been embodied in the new Constitution.

RECONSTRUCTION.

In January, 1867, at the instance of several of the leading citizens of the State, I visited Washington, and after a full conference with leading Senators and Representatives of the Republican Party, became satisfied that under no circumstances would they recognize the President's plan of restoration; and that in the plan which Congress intended to adopt, the alternative presented was either qualified or universal suffrage to the colored race. In view of this fact, the text of a Constitutional amendment was prepared by several leading Southern statesmen then in Washington, approved by many Republicans, and submitted to the Legislature of North Carolina in the hope that that body would accept the same, and request Congress to adopt it in lieu of the fourteenth article, or Howard amendment. It, however, failed in the North Carolina Legislature. On my return to the City of Charleston, early in February, in an address delivered to the colored people of the city, I stated that I was in favor of admitting the colored man to the right of suffrage who was able to read and write, or who possessed property to the value of $250. Early in March, the first reconstruction act of Congress was passed, and on the 22d of the same month it was followed by a supplemental act, giving to the colored race universal suffrage, and dividing the ten Southern States into five military districts. These Governments, which had been brought into existence by the plan of the President, were declared to be only provisional. The District Commanders were vested with such absolute power as made the civil authority subservient to and dependent upon the military. In April following, in an address made before the Charleston Board of Trade, among other things, I said: "The vital question now presented to the people of South Carolina, as well as to the people of the Southern States is, whether we shall accept the terms of these bills and endeavor earnestly and in good faith to carry out their provisions, or fold our arms in silence, apathy indifference and contempt, and determine to take no step." Again: "While the Constitutional amendment was proposed to South Carolina as a State, and our own volition in that capacity could be exercised, I opposed its adoption; but the act of Congress, recently passed, has assumed that this country is a conquered territory and we a conquered people, and, consequently, that that body has a right to dictate terms. The power undoubtedly exists in that body to dictate those terms; it is secure for the next two years; and when they place themselves squarely and broadly upon that platform, I for one do not propose to go to the Supreme Court or anywhere else for the purpose of disputing that power; but in good faith I will accept the terms, humiliating as they may be, and openly, fairly and honestly urge their adoption before our people." Again I remarked: "I would, therefore, say to every man in South Carolina who has not been disfranchised, that as soon as the proper order has been issued, he should proceed to register his name, and go to the polls to vote for the best man who can be selected to form a Constitution under which we and our posterity can live."

THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.

Congress has taken the position that the right belonged to that body, rather than the President, to fix the conditions upon which the Southern States should be readmitted to the Union. Hence the pertinacity with which they adhered to the constitutional plan, and hence the passage of the act of July, imposing still more stringent conditions than existed in the preceding law. Hence, also, the long, angry and unfortunate controversy between the President and Congress—a quarrel in which we have been the sufferers. For three long years readmission into the Union and the right of representation has been denied us, and Congress having the power to enforce their views, and the President being impotent to execute his own plan, was it not wise for the South to accept that which promised the speediest restoration to a representation in Congress? Although many of our citizens were disfranchised, a sufficient number still were entitled to go to the ballot box, and, being eligible to official position, they could have controlled the conventions by intelligence and virtue, and moulded constitutions in all of the Southern States under which both races might have lived in harmony. I was satisfied that our material prosperity, the development of our resources and the restoration of confidence and credit, could not be secured until the political issues involved in the question of reconstruction were settled, and the representatives of the South on the floor of Congress could make known her wants and protest against her wrongs. Our capital had been swept away by hundreds of millions; a large number of our young men—the flower of the population—had been killed in the war; all industrial employments were either crippled or broken up, and the widespread ruin could only be repaired by inducing capitalists from the North and from Europe to locate in our midst, and bring with them their artisans, merchants, mechanics, ship-builders and others, whose labor is wealth itself. The struggle which impoverished us made the North rich; and since the formation of the Government capital has never been so abundant or so ready to embark in safe investment. Yet for three long years both capital and emigrants have been deterred from seeking a resting-place in the South. Partisans, using a partisan Press for partisan purposes, have represented the South as being still in a condition of *quasi* rebellion. Life has been declared to be insecure and property uncertain. It was said that Northern men who had the temerity to seek homes in the South were set upon by ruthless mobs and murdered. Every species of enormity were attributed to the Southern people to subserve political and partisan ends. The effect of such misrepresentations upon us has been most disastrous. A few tourists have come to the State—a few adventurers looking to political promotion have rested here; but a comparatively small number have brought their capital and located with the *bona fide* purpose of identifying themselves with the State and aiding her people to rebuild their broken fortunes. The appreciation in the stocks and bonds of the State within a few months past, furnishes conclusive evidence of the correctness of the opinion that Northern capital would not be trusted in the South until representation in Congress was consummated. In January last South Carolina State stocks and bonds were selling at twenty-two and twenty-five cents on the dollar. Now, with restoration assured, they are worth from sixty-two to sixty-six cents on the dollar. In the Spring and Summer of 1867, money readily commanded from two and a half to three per cent. per month. In the same market it is now readily borrowed at from three-quarters to one per cent. per month. Objectionable as the Reconstruction acts, or the new constitutions, or the privilege of universal suffrage to the colored race may have been, was it not the part of wisdom, looking at the condition of affairs in the material sense to which I have referred, and to the fact that the domination of the bayonet could not be superseded by the judge and the jury-box, to have accepted these obnoxious measures, controlled as far as possible the conventions, secured the best constitutions, gained readmission into the Federal councils, and trusted to the future to correct such errors, remove such burdens and rebuke such tyranny as made odious either the acts of Congress or the constitutions or legislation of the States? Being myself firmly convinced of the prudence of such a policy, I enunciated the sentiments before the Board of Trade already quoted; and, as far as possible, I have coöperated in good faith with the military authorities in carrying out the laws of Congress and promoting peace and order among the people. Whatever may be my individual opinion as to their constitutionality, it was my duty to recognize their validity until pronounced unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States.

THE REFUSAL OF THE WHITES TO VOTE.

When the election occurred for members of the State Convention, the white population of South Carolina, by their action at least, seemed to have adopted opinions adverse to those which I have expressed. Very few repaired to the polls to vote for delegates to that body. There appeared to be a strange delusion pervading the public mind, that the Convention would not meet, or if it did meet that its action would be nugatory. It is, perhaps, the first instance in the history of a free, intelligent people, where the ballot having been given to them, they have refused its exercise and abdicated the power, the rights and privileges which their intelligence, experience and wealth would have enabled them to wield successfully. They ignored their opportunity and surrendered to strangers, and to the colored people almost exclusively, the selection of delegates to the Convention. If, therefore, the Constitution framed is obnoxious, very many of the intelligent white voters of the State must feel that the fault is their own. Their action, perhaps, has been wiser than my advice. Time alone must decide.

QUALIFIED NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

As has been stated, in February, 1867, I avowed myself favorable to the idea of conferring qualified suffrage upon the colored race. It was manifest that to that extent, at least, suffrage would be enforced. But a higher motive moved me to make the enunciation. The colored population in South Carolina outnumbered the whites by 120,000. Many of the colored men had enjoyed some educational advantages, and others had accumulated property. In making laws which were to operate upon this entire class as well as upon the whites—laws affecting the life, liberty, property and pursuit of happiness of so considerable a majority of the population—was it just or right that this class should be excluded from any voice in choosing the representatives to enact those laws? Would they have patiently and tamely submitted to a system of laws which they had no agency in making; or to taxation without representation? If there had been no open combinations to resist and defeat such legislation, could secret societies, conspiracies, perjuries and assassinations have been prevented? Would a single individual of that class—be his intelligence and virtue what it may—have had any inducement to coöperate in the enforcement of laws thus passed? These views, which were regarded with so much odium only a brief year ago, when I was frank enough to make them public, are now accepted by large and respectable organizations of the white people in every section of the State, and on that basis earnest efforts are being made to obtain the support of the colored race.

UNIVERSAL NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

Looking even to the interest of that race Congress, in my judgment, committed a grievous mistake in bestowing upon it universal suffrage. It may secure a temporary party triumph, but it will inevitably lay the foundation of a corrupt government—of corruption among voters and corruption among legislators and ministerial officers. Can it be expected that wholesome laws will emanate from legislators whose constituents may be ignorant and vicious? Again, where the large majority of voters are ignorant, do they not thus become the instruments of corrupt men, in elevating to power those who are utterly unworthy of their suffrage? How can a voter, whose mind is unenlightened by experience or intelligence, protect himself from fraud or imposition—unable, as he will be, to discriminate between that which is false and that which is true—that which is upright and that which is depraved. Universal suffrage is an evil which has been appreciated for many years, and the evil results from the fact that the ignorant voter enables the corrupt aspirant for office by bribery, persuasion or importunity to foist himself into position, and then protect himself in his tenure by means at once illegitimate and dishonorable. It is for this reason that universal suffrage has been repudiated in several of the Northern States. To confer the right, therefore, upon the colored people of the South—a large majority of whom have just emerged from a condition of slavery, and have not intelligence to exercise the privilege, is a wrong done to society and to the colored man himself, which must retard the civilization of this section for many years to come. It has, however, been imposed upon the South, and in my judgment, the evil will not be ameliorated except through our own exertions, aided by the efforts and influences of the more intelligent of the colored race. It is very apparent that the Republican Party, so long as they may retain power, will adhere to universal suffrage. With their plan of restoration carried into effect as it has been, the Republican Party are not willing to leave the question of suffrage to the States themselves, their policy having placed the party in power; and it is vain to expect any restriction while they remain in power. It is equally idle to anticipate relief from the Democratic Party. The Republicans will have the undisputed control of the Government until the 4th of March, 1869. Even though the Democrats succeed in the Fall elections, and secure their President and the House of Representatives, there will still be a Republican majority of more than two-thirds in the Senate, and that majority must continue if the present party divisions are maintained, until the 4th of March, 1870. Assuming, therefore, that all the intermediate elections shall be favorable to the Democratic Party, not until the 4th of March, 1871, can they obtain control of the legislative and executive departments of the Government; and not until then, whatever may be their disposition, will they possess the strength necessary to limit this right of suffrage. When in power, however, how are they to proceed in removing the evil—what remedy can they apply? Will they repeal the Reconstruction acts of 1867? The Convention in New-York has avowed the doctrine that the right of regulating suffrage belongs exclusively to the States. Upon that issue, mainly within the last six months, the party have achieved their success over the Republicans in the North and West.

EFFECT OF THE REPEAL OF THE RECONSTRUCTION ACTS.

In 1871, the Southern State governments will have been in operation under these acts for three years, and, to a certain extent, society will have adapted itself to their laws and requirements. Should the Democrats, under these circumstances, repeal the Reconstruction acts, or should the Supreme Court pronounce them unconstitutional and declare the State organizations then existing void, we shall be left in a condition of anarchy. If, on the other hand, they declare them to be simply provisional, what authority will then determine the question of suffrage? The theory of the Democratic Party will be that the States themselves must do so. Will the party in direct opposition to that theory, when they pass new Reconstruction acts ignore the Southern Constitutions of 1868, and by their act declare against the suffrage of the colored man, either universal or qualified? Will not such action upon their part be directly in antagonism to their professional principles, and their legislation be following directly in the footsteps of the Republicans whom they censure so gravely for regulating suffrage in the States? Should the Supreme Court declare the acts unconstitutional, and the State government void, what government will be in existence? Can anarchy then be avoided without the intervention of Congress, and an invasion of the right of the State to regulate this question? Will the constitution of 1860, or 1865, be declared in force; and will the officers in office, when those constitutions were superseded in 1868, be reinstated? If so, which set of officers? The terms of all of them will have expired. How will elections be ordered to fill their vacancies?

NO HOPE FROM THE DEMOCRATS.

Upon neither of the foregoing theories can the right of suffrage in the States be regulated otherwise than by Congress. Does any reflecting man believe, for a moment, that Congress, in 1871, will remit these States to a territorial and chaotic condition, and require us to go through a new process of restoration. The Southern people need not delude themselves with false expectations. When the time arrives, if the Democratic Party are in power, and the regulations of suffrage in the States is the recognized principle, depend upon it, the *statu quo* then existing will not be disturbed by Congress. What, then, are we to rely upon to relieve the body politic from the serious injury which is to result from the continuance of universal suffrage, with so much ignorance among the voters. In my judgment, the remedy is exclusively with ourselves. It will prove illusory to rely upon help emanating from any other source. Intelligence and wealth have heretofore, in all sections of the Union, sooner or later, controlled the ignorant and dependent, and in time the same result will follow here.

THE COLORED MAN.

That the colored vote should have sustained the Republican Party in the recent elections is not surprising, especially when it is remembered that the party was solidified by the organization of another party, whose principles, as avowed, looked to the repudiation, or at least to the abridgment of the elective franchise, which Congress has granted to the colored man. When he was called upon to cast his ballot, and the issue presented was to sustain the party which had first proclaimed his freedom, enacted the Freemen's Bureau and Civil Rights bill, which had extended to him the right of universal suffrage, and was then struggling to maintain its existence against the party which, in Congress and elsewhere, had opposed all these privileges—when to vote in opposition to Republican ideas was to voluntarily renounce the elective franchise so much esteemed as a public boon—it was not at all surprising that the ballot of the colored man was cast, nearly as a unit, against the advice and influence of the great majority of the white population of the Northern States. When this question of suffrage is settled, he will learn that his best friends and safest advisers are those with whom from childhood he has been associated in the various relations of life. Many of the colored people will soon begin to acquire property, and they will at once appreciate the identity of political and personal interest between themselves and the white race. This interest, combined with a disappearance of that prejudice and distrust which now exists, will, if they are kindly and fairly treated, induce them heartily to coöperate with the whites in imposing such restrictions upon the right of suffrage as will secure society against tumult, disorder and vicious legislation. To the white, and to the intelligent colored man alone, therefore, and to no external power, do I look for a limitation of the right of suffrage, and its establishment upon the basis of an educational property qualification. Should they fail, however, they will control and direct the vote of the ignorant, and thus exert a conservative influence upon the welfare of the State.

ADVENTURERS AND INCOMPETENT OFFICIALS.

The evils of universal suffrage, which have already largely developed themselves, will in a few months teach the colored race the most instructive lessons, especially in those districts in which they have a majority. The ambition of adventurers of their own race, and the love of notoriety possessed by many natives, have induced large numbers of them to become candidates for office, legislative, ministerial and judicial. When called upon to perform the various duties of these offices, it will be found that their lack of education, information, experience and training will utterly disqualify them from holding positions so responsible. As a consequence, the country will be overrun with inefficient and incompetent officers, and the public interest and the peace of society will alike be jeopardized by their incapacity. The meritorious and intelligent of the colored population, whose interests are identified with those of the white race, will themselves soon appreciate these facts, and realize the grave mistake that has been made in elevating to position a class of persons unfitted therefor. They will likewise perceive that the evil can only be corrected by restricting the privilege of the ballot-box to those who have intelligence sufficient to enable them to judge of the fitness and capacity of those who may aspire to represent them. Hence this class will be prepared to unite cheerfully with the white race in imposing the restriction which experience will demonstrate to be necessary. A corrupt magistrate, or an ignorant constable, has it in his power sorely to annoy and oppress the poor, those whose contracts are limited to small sums, and upon whom mainly the jurisdiction of officers of this grade will be exercised. An incompetent sheriff involves his sureties in ruin, entails loss upon parties who have executions in his hands, and harasses the public by an inefficient discharge of his duties. The same remark applies to all other officers. Experience has demonstrated that there can be no greater curse inflicted upon a community than incompetent officials, to whom is intrusted the expounding and enforcement of the law, and the preservation of peace. The first and heaviest sufferers under the existing condition of affairs are likely to be the colored people themselves.

FOLLY OF OPPOSING THE MILITARY COMMANDERS.

The Reconstruction acts have given to the five Military Commanders almost absolute power in the Southern States. The power to enact laws by order, to remove all classes of officers and to appoint others, unquestionably constituted the military superior to civil authority. In performing the duties of the Executive of the State, therefore, I have sought to avoid collision with this assumed superior power, and thereby secure the least interference with the civil administration of the Government. I have invited no controversy and provoked no antagonism, and it is my duty and pleasure to say that, in the main, the military have rarely interfered with the officers of the State in the performance of their duties. The present Military Commander has rarely interfered with the administration of the criminal law, and where appeals have been addressed to him to interpose his authority, he has invariably referred them to me for final decision. The Judges of the Court of Appeals, the Circuit Judges, (with a single exception,) and all the Chancellors, concurring in the views above expressed, have yielded obedience to such military orders as have been issued, and a similar spirit of coöperation has been exhibited by all other executive, judicial and ministerial officers. This course, in my judgment, has been eminently wise. It has secured the retention of the officers elected by the people themselves, and the execution and enforcement of their own laws. If obedience had been refused by any department, there can be no doubt that removals would have taken place, and strangers appointed to fill the vacancies. Every officer in the State, who could conscientiously carry out the military orders, has rendered an essential service to the people in that he has relieved the citizens from what, in all probability, would have been a much more rigorous and oppressive administration of military law in case of the exhibition of any contumacy. In adopting this general line of policy, and endeavoring to carry out in good faith the provisions of the Reconstruction acts, I was satisfied that the citizen would be better protected in person and property than if the civil structure were overturned, and, in lieu of it an exclusive by military Government was established. I have found the military at all times ready to coöperate, cheerfully and efficiently, with the civil authority, whenever they have been called upon so to do; and the course of conciliation pursued has often enabled me to intervene, for the benefit of the citizen, in whose case the rigor of military authority might have been oppressive. By this course of conciliation, I have been enabled to effect modifications of military orders that might have borne heavily upon communities. By this course of conciliation, the taxes imposed by the military have not only been materially reduced, but levied upon a more equitable and acceptable basis than heretofore. By this course of conciliation, I have been enabled to secure the usual support for the public institutions, and they have been fostered and encouraged. Public improvements have not been arrested, but pushed forward to a state of completion. And, finally, harmony and peace have been preserved, and the great interests of commonwealth been promoted, so that the people of the State have not materially experienced the usual inconveniences of military rule. And I now repeat, what has already been stated, namely, that the peace of society, the liberty of the citizen, the protection of person and property, the usual avocations and employments of the citizen, and the regular administration of justice, have been interfered with and obstructed as little in South Carolina as in any other of the ten States under military rule. The Executive might have resigned, or have refused to recognize the acts of Congress, and the military orders, and have been removed. The Judges of the Court of Appeals, of the Circuit Courts, and of the Court of Chancery, district officers, tax collectors, magistrates, and others, might have adopted a similar policy. But what would have been the result? Their places would have been filled by strangers, having neither interest nor sympathy with our population; or there would have been established an absolute military Government with bayonets and provost courts to enforce military law, to afford the protection demanded by the various classes in the community. It may be that those holding official position in South Carolina, who have adopted the course which has been pursued, have acted unwisely; but it is doubtful whether a conscientious man can be found, within the limits of the State, who will not admit that, by this policy, the citizen has been protected from the arbitrary oppressions of the bayonet power. It remains for the people to say whether their executive, judicial and ministerial officers have not, under all the circumstances, acted in accordance with the dictates of wisdom and patriotism, and pursued the only policy which could secure the peace and prosperity of the State.

THE NEW GOVERNOR.

My successor, Gov. R. K. SCOTT, has been inaugurated. His address and message are before you. The principles and purposes which he avows with reference to the policy and interest of the State, are wise and patriotic, and I respectfully invite the people to give to his administration a full and fair trial before they determine upon its condemnation. However much as an individual he may differ in political opinion with the majority of the white citizens, who represent the wealth and intelligence of South Carolina, I believe it to be his aim and object, as the Executive of the State, to develop in the largest degree her material prosperity. In this undertaking he should receive the coöperation of every class of the community, and an encouragement which will stimulate him to such exertions as will not only command the praise of men, but obliterate the memory of the wrongs and prejudices of the past.

TWENTY FOUR YEARS OF PUBLIC SERVICE.

A few words personal to myself, and I am done. Twenty-four years ago I entered the service of the people of South Carolina. During this period, which has embraced the prime of my life, I have filled, with a brief respite, many of the most honorable and responsible positions in the State and General Government. I may have committed grave errors of judgment; but in every sphere in which I have acted, it has been my aim to protect and promote the interests of the people of South Carolina. In common with all public men, my motives have been impugned and my actions misrepresented. Harsh and unjust criticism has often followed the most earnest efforts to accomplish good; but I have lived long enough to be rewarded by the success of many measures and opinions, which have outlived the censure bestowed upon them and their author. While some have shown an antagonism which was undeserved, I have received sympathy and support from many kind friends, who, in the darkest moments, have never relaxed their confidence in the earnestness and honesty of purpose with which I have sought to administer public affairs. Especially during the last three years, in which I have acted as the Governor of South Carolina, under embarrassments unknown to any of my predecessors, I have encountered prejudices, whose bitterness time alone can assuage, and whose injustice time alone will obliterate. Conscious, however, of a rectitude of purpose, feeling that Providence had placed me in a position which would enable me to serve the people of South Carolina, and perhaps spare them the infliction of many of the evils incident to absolute military authority, I have pursued my convictions, regardless of the threats of enemies or the importunities of friends. My work has been accomplished. The State has passed into the control of those authorized to govern it by the supreme law of the land; and nothing is left to me now, but to invoke the blessings of Heaven upon this shattered and stricken Commonwealth. To the people of South Carolina, for their oft-repeated evidences of confidence and support, I tender my heartfelt thanks, and bid them farewell.

JAMES L. ORR.

COLUMBIA, July 10, 1868.

IMMIGRATION.

The Bill for the Encouragement of Immigration—Report of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

In the national House of Representatives on the 3d inst., Mr. CULLOM, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, submitted the following report:

The Committee on Foreign Affairs, to whom were referred House bills Nos. 1,139 and 1,145 have considered the same, and submit the following report:

The bills referred propose to establish agencies in several foreign States for the promotion of emigration from such States to the United States; the duties devolving upon the persons to be appointed to fill such positions being the dissemination of such practical information among the people of the governments where such agencies might be established relative to the advantages of this country as would induce persons of capital, skill or industry, especially, to come to the United States.

The Committee find no authority, either in the public law or in any treaty between the United States and any of the foreign powers, for the establishment of such agencies abroad, and the right of official residence of such persons as might be appointed to such agencies could not be claimed by our Government.

The Committee, therefore, are of the opinion that the establishment of such agencies might lead to unprofitable and unfriendly controversies with foreign Governments, and result in a failure to accomplish the object sought to be attained by the bills.

The importance of foreign emigration to this country, especially those of skill, capital or industry, cannot well be overestimated.

Our nation owes much of its importance in wealth and power among the nations of the earth to the people of foreign birth who have come to our shores since the foundation of the Government.

Since 1790, and up to the first of January last, the emigration to this country has amounted to 6,701,481 persons.

The number of emigrants arriving in this country during the year 1867, was about 300,000, of whom 251,753 arrived at New York, 10,207 at Boston, 9,387 at Baltimore, 5,001 at San Francisco, 3,764 at Portland, and the remainder at other ports.

During the last six months prior to 1st January, 1868, 137,000 arrived in this country.

The principal ports from which these emigrants departed were Liverpool, Bremen, Hamburg, Glasgow, London and Havre.

The nationalities of these people who came to this country during the last year were as follows: about 125,000 were from Great Britain and Ireland, principally from Ireland, 124,806 were from Germany, 5,236 from France, 3,938 from China and Japan, and the remainder from other portions of the world.

Of the total emigration to the United States during the last year, nearly nine-tenths were under forty years of age; their avowed avocations were as follows: 30,120 farmers, 60,490 were laborers, 24,752 were mechanics, 13,947 were merchants, 8,458 were miners, and the occupations of the remainder were not given. These facts, which are furnished by the Bureau of Statistics, and are regarded as reliable, show that the United States, without any special effort on its part to induce people to come to our shores, is annually receiving its hundreds of thousands of farmers, mechanics, merchants, miners and laborers, who settle among us and take upon themselves their share of the burdens of the country, and share alike the blessings of a free Government.

The rapid growth and prosperity of the country greatly depend upon foreign emigration.

As the hundreds of thousands of people, with brave hearts and stout hands, land at our shores every year, and go among our people, inspired as they are with an ambition to acquire new homes in free America, they impart new life and energy and vigor in all the business pursuits of the country, and wealth and prosperity are the result.

The people of this country are now burdened with a heavy debt, the result of the great war through which we have recently passed. We cannot pay it at once if we would; it is not the part of discretion to undertake to do so; time is required; the people want time. They are just rising from the fatigue and exhaustion of the struggle in which they have been engaged. They are ill prepared to bear the heavy burdens which rest upon them; what is needed now is to bolster up, to encourage industry, to promote all the means of accumulating property, consistent with fairness and integrity. Work, labor, energy, are what are most needed to lift the nation out of its present embarrassing condition. The nation wants people; working, enterprising people; people with skill in business; people who will go into the vast regions of unoccupied country and till the soil; people who will develop our rich and inexhaustible mines.

The total quantity of land in the States and Territories of the United States, including the Territory of Alaska, as furnished by the Commissioner of Public Lands, amounts to 1,834,998,400 acres, of which there were sold since the beginning of operations up to the 30th June, 1867, the close of the last fiscal year, 154,622,128 46-100 acres; lands disposed of by grants and otherwise, but not sold, 265,808,696 58-100 acres; making in the aggregate disposed of by the Government 420,430,825 4-100 acres, and leaving a balance undisposed of of 1,414,567,574 96-400 acres.

According to the calculations of the Commissioner, out of the 154,622,128 46.100 acres sold up to the 30th of June, 1867, about 124,000,000 acres, or four-fifths, has been reduced to occupancy as farms, leaving the one-fourth of the land sold, together with the vast and almost boundless regions of rich and valuable lands not sold, lying in a state of non-production, waiting to be used for the promotion of the wealth and happiness of the people.

We say our unsold domain is almost boundless. So it is. Its acres can scarcely be numbered. And while such is the fact in relation to the lands still owned by the government; the capacity of the soil of a great portion of the lands nominally under cultivation is scarcely begun to be tested, and will not be until this country numbers its millions of freemen, where it now can boast of but thousands. Our bread and meat to-day, as also other articles of food for man and beast, in our own large cities, command about the same prices, according to the reports of Liverpool and New-York papers, as do the same articles in Great Britain and France.

While there are good reasons why we cannot clothe our people as cheaply as it is done in Europe, yet there should not be any good reason why our people cannot be fed much cheaper.

We have the land stretching from sea to sea; we have the lakes, rivers and railroads, with a soil sufficient in amount and capacity properly cultivated to feed the people of both continents. The State of California, with an area about as large as Spain, has a population of 500,000, while Spain has a population of 14,000,000, yet the State of California is probably as productive and capable of sustaining as many people as Spain. The State of Illinois, with a population of 2,500,000, can easily support within its borders 10,000,000 of people. And what is said of the capacity of California and Illinois may truthfully be said of many of the other States and Territories of the Union.

We want people to fill up these States and Territories: we want the land cultivated, that plenty and wealth may abound; we want the resources of these agricultural States developed. We desire by the legislation which we propose in relation to emigration, to let the toiling and almost starving millions of foreign lands know that in America there are free homes, where every citizen, be he native or naturalized, is guaranteed protection in his right to life, liberty and property, according to the great principle of the Declaration of Independence. And while it is specially necessary, in view of the public burdens now resting upon the people, that as a nation we should encourage every honorable means which may tend to give relief, it is also an apt and desirable moment to adopt national measures for the encouragement of emigration, in view of the revolution in the sentiments of the people of all the nations upon all the great questions of human right.

While slavery has passed away from our own land, like a shadow of night before the rising sun, the people of other nations are alive to the principles of reform and progress. As the United States by legislative act declares the great doctrine of the right of expatriation as an inherent right belonging to the people, and proclaims that naturalized citizens while in foreign States, as well as here, shall be entitled to and receive from this Government the same protection in person and property that is accorded to native-born citizens of the United States, the North German Confederation recognizes the doctrine as correct and irresistible, and by treaty with the United States plants herself upon the same great principle. Other nations will follow; and the time is near at hand when the feudal doctrine so long insisted upon by other nations in Europe, viz.: "Once a subject always a subject," will be counted among the "dead things" of the past, which fell before the onward march of liberty and justice.

The mineral resources of this country are inexhaustible, and should be known to the people of other portions of the world. The extent and variety of the minerals of this country are greater than exist anywhere else. Nowhere can be found such quantities of iron and coal as here. Mountains of iron may be seen beside the rivers, lakes, and railroads, in the north, east, centre, and western portions of the Republic, and the vast and stretching plains in the valley between the Alleghanies in the east and the rocky ranges in the west are underlain with coal, waiting to be used by the industry and skill of man. In California, Nevada, Montana, Colorado, and Wyoming, gold and silver and other precious metals abound, and need only to be developed and brought into use to add vast riches to the wealth of the country.

The cry of the East is that we cannot build ships because iron and other materials which are required in their construction are so costly in this country, and to-day the vessels that plow the seas, freighted with the productions of this and other lands, are chiefly built in foreign nations and sail under foreign flags. We are richer in raw material than any other nation in the world; we want people to develop and work up the material.

New-York, the great metropolis of the Western hemisphere, is about ten days' sail from Liverpool. Modern science, as applied to the management of steam vessels, railroads, and to the construction of telegraph cables, has brought all the nations, as it were, into one great society of people; the ends of the earth have been linked together, distance is annihilated, and, by the use of the telegraph, the human family are rapidly coming within speaking distance of each other.

In harmony, then, with the spirit of the age, having in view the growth, prosperity, greatness and power of our own land, as also the general good of mankind, let us throw open wide the doors of this republic, and invite the oppressed, the earnest and honest people of all the nations to come.

The Committee have deemed it best to report a bill for the consideration of the House, imposing the duty of disseminating such practical information relative to the advantages of the United States and Territories over other countries as may be deemed proper upon the Consuls of the United States in foreign countries, especially those who reside in the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the North German Confederation, the Empire of Austria, and the Kingdom of Sweden and Norway. The Committee are of opinion that such duties may be imposed upon the United States Consuls, who by the public law are entitled to official residence abroad, with perhaps about as much assurance of success in accomplishing the desired object as by the establishment of special agencies, as contemplated in the bills referred to the Committee.

Whatever may be done in relation to the dissemination of information among the people of foreign States, either by consuls or agents, as designed by either of the bills, must be by the permission of the local authority, and it is believed by the Committee that foreign Governments are less likely to object to the action of an officially accredited Consul, in his efforts to disseminate information in relation to the several States and Territories of this country, than they would be to the presence and action of special agents sent there for that purpose alone.

The bill provides that the Consuls shall give such information relative to the several States and Territories as shall tend to induce persons of capital, industry or skill to emigrate to this country; that such consuls shall furnish all such persons information as to cost of travel to and in the United States and Territories, the most advantageous routes of travel thereto, the character of the soil and productions, the rates of wages in the different parts of the United States, the provisions and requirements of the Homestead laws of the United States, and generally such information as may serve to encourage, direct and protect emigration to the United States.

The bill provides that any State or Territory shall be allowed to furnish such consuls, through the Secretary of State, for distribution, any books, pamphlets or other documents that any State or Territory may desire, for the encouragement of emigration; that the Consuls may, under the direction of the Secretary of State make such agreements with any lines of railroads or steam vessels as will reduce the cost of emigration to this country, not incurring any liability upon the United States.

That the Consuls shall exhibit such maps, books, or other documents in relation to any portion of the United States, with such specimens of the agricultural, mineral, and manufactured productions of the different States and Territories as may be sent them for that purpose, and for the services required of them pursuant to the act, if the bill becomes a law, they are to be allowed a compensation not exceeding ten per centum of the amount of salary now allowed them by law, with such reasonable contingent expenses as may be necessary for the discharge of their duties, their accounts to be subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, to whom they shall annually report their proceedings under the act, which reports shall be submitted to Congress within six weeks after the regular meeting of Congress in December of each year.

The bill further provides for an appropriation of $10,000, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry into effect the provisions of the act.

Can there be any doubt about the propriety of passing such an act? The committee think not. In the judgment of the committee, every consideration of interest and public duty requires the passage of the bill. Let the people of other nations know the advantages of this land, and let them come and unite their fortunes with ours in making this Republic the freest and most powerful empire of the world.

THE BILL.

In the House of Representatives on the 3d inst., the bill, which is given below, was reported by Mr. CULLOM, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, read twice, recommitted to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

A Bill to Provide for the Encouragement of Emigration to the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the Consuls of the United States in foreign countries, and especially those who reside in the kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the North German Confederation, the empire of Austria, and the kingdom of Sweden and Norway, to disseminate, so far as the laws of these countries may permit, under the direction of the Secretary of State, such practical information relative to the several States and Territories of the United States as shall tend to induce persons of capital, industry, or skill to emigrate to the said States and Territories; and the said Consuls shall also furnish to all such persons information as to the cost of travel to and in said States and Territories, the most advantageous routes of travel thereto, the character of the soil and productions, and the rates of wages in the different parts of the United States, the provisions and requirements of the preemption and homestead laws of the United States, and generally all such information as may serve to encourage, direct and protect emigration to the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That for the services required of them pursuant to this act, the Consuls aforesaid shall be allowed a compensation not exceeding ten per centum of the amount of salary now allowed them by law. They shall also be allowed such reasonable contingent expenses as may be necessary for the discharge of their duties under this act, the accounts therefor being subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, to whom the said Consuls shall annually report their proceedings under this act, and said reports shall be communicated to Congress within six weeks after the regular meeting of that body in December of each year.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That any State or Territory shall have the right to forward to said Consuls, through the Secretary of State, for distribution, such books, pamphlets, or other documents as may be published at the expense of said State or Territory for the encouragement of emigration.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the said consuls may, under the direction and subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, make such agreements with any line or lines of railroad or steam vessels as will reduce the cost of emigration to the United States, without, however, incurring thereby any pecuniary liability upon the part of the Government of the United States.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the said consuls shall expose, in their respective offices, such maps and books relative to different regions of the United States, with specimens of the agricultural, mineral and manufactured productions of the different States and Territories, as may be forwarded to them for that purpose, in the manner hereinbefore provided.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of ten thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The Toledo *Blade* publishes a communication giving reasons why Mr. ASHLEY should not be renominated in the Ohio Tenth District. The writer, who, as the *Blade* testifies, is a sound, hard-working, influential Republican, who has always supported Mr. ASHLEY, and who will again, if he is again nominated, says: "I would suggest to his friends if we are to have a Republican member in the next Congress from this district, we must nominate a man who can carry the full strength of his party; and this Mr. ASHLEY has not done for the last three elections. It does not relieve us from the difficulty to call those Republicans hard names who will not vote for him, for there are hundreds of them in this district who have uniformly voted the Union ticket and will this Fall support GRANT, who cannot be persuaded to vote for ASHLEY. The truth is, those who are posted in the matter are satisfied if he is nominated, he will run behind his ticket from 1,000 to 1,500 votes."

Prof. J. B. TURNER, of Jeffersonville, is the Republican candidate for Congress in the Tenth District of Illinois. Of him the Quincy *Whig* says: "A Birney and Garrison Abolitionist, a Free-soiler and Wilmot Proviso man in 1848 and 1852, a Republican of 1856 and an earnest supporter of the war for the Union, he has never taken any step backward, but has always been abreast of the most advanced in all the important movements of the day. And, although that district in 1866 was the most strongly Democratic in the State, giving a majority of 2,373 for the present Democratic member and nominee for reëlection, we believe that Mr. TURNER's election, if nominated, would by no means be hopeless."

Gen. GRANT visited Ripley, Ohio, a few days ago, and the *Bee* of that place says that not once did he allude to the fact of his being a candidate for the Presidency, and whenever the subject was mentioned he would invariably so frame his remarks that no one unacquainted would have ever dreamed that he was a candidate for that position. If the country had to depend on the General to tell them that he was the standard-bearer of the Republican Party, it would remain in utter ignorance for a long time.

The Washington *Intelligencer* publishes a long letter from Gen. JAMES CRAIG, of Missouri, addressed to Hon. JOHN A. BINGHAM, in reference to Gen. BUTLER's report. He writes with some degree of vehemence, and declares that the only truth he finds in the report, so far as it relates to himself, is, that he was once a member of Congress and is now Collector of Internal Revenue for his district. He says that he voluntarily left his seat in Congress, and will within a week resign the Collectorship.

The Chairman of the Louisiana Democratic State Central Committee has issued a circular calling upon the presidents of all ward clubs in New-Orleans to assemble their respective clubs immediately, for the purpose of a thorough and efficient organization, in view of the impending Presidential campaign, and to make preparations for a grand ratification meeting, to be held shortly after the announcement of the nominations by the New-York National Convention.

At the rebel meeting in Richmond on Saturday evening, to express their delight at the nomination of SEYMOUR and BLAIR, Gen. WISE asked Gov. VANCE what construction was put upon the Amnesty Proclamation in the Convention at New-York. Gov. VANCE replied that that question was not mooted in the Convention. Many thought the President had not gone far enough, but should have included JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Richmond, Va., is to have a new Republican paper, the plan being to raise a joint stock fund of $30,000 in subscriptions of $100 per share. Gov. WELLS is President, Treasurer RYE Treasurer, and Mr. PAINTER, a clerk in the Treasurer's office, Secretary of this association. They state that the *New Nation's* good will and all can be purchased for $8,000, Government printing included.

The Galveston *Bulletin* expresses the hope that the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the resolutions telegraphed from the Austin Convention to Congress, in relation to lawlessness and crime in Texas, will act on them very soon.

The Boston *Traveler* says that the Democratic platform is decidedly Pendletonian in its planks and in its intentions, and may be summed up as repudiation embroidered on copperheadism.

Was it not well, asks the Cincinnati *Chronicle*, that a Grayback Convention should adopt a Greenback platform and nominate a Holdback candidate with a Turnback associate?

Gov. SEYMOUR will make his headquarters for the campaign at the Butterfield Hotel, in Utica.

The Ferry Boy has gone up Salt River.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

COLLISION IN THE EAST RIVER.

The Steamboat Providence Runs Into the Harlem Boat Sylvan Grove—Narrow Escape of the Passengers.

Shortly after 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon a steamboat collision occurred midway in the East River, which would have, very probably, been attended with a serious sacrifice of lives but for the skill and cool-headed action of one of the pilots. The Harlem boat, the *Sylvan Grove*, had just left her slip at the foot of Beekman-street, and was steaming obliquely across the river, when she was met by the propeller *Providence*, bound to Providence, which struck her in the paddle-box, smashing into the wheel, and breaking the shaft on which it revolved. Almost at the moment of the collision the pilot of the *Providence* commenced reversing the course of his vessel, and thus doubtless saved the steamboat from being entirely severed amidships, and from sinking. Fortunately there was no one injured, but for a time the river in the vicinity of the accident was crowded with tugboats and ferry-boats, who expected the steamboat to sink, and were preparing to rescue her passengers. The liveliest consternation prevailed on board of the *Sylvan Grove* just after she was struck, the passengers creating a panic, and anticipating a dreadful disaster. In their frantic and excited condition, some of the passengers leaped on board the *Providence* simultaneously with the collision with the steamboat, and subsequently found themselves, to their dismay, being conveyed to Providence, Rhode Island, instead of to Harlem, their intended destination. The *Sylvan Grove* was towed back to her dock, where it was ascertained that she had been damaged to the extent of about $1,000; her hull was uninjured. Her pilot claimed that he was not responsible for the collision. It was believed, however, that he had, in endeavoring to cross the path of the propeller, been deceived as to the distance between the two vessels. The accident will be fully and officially inquired into when the *Providence* returns to this City.

The Prize-Shooting of the National Guard.

It will be remembered that during the National Shooting Festival held in the beginning of this month at Jones' Wood, a prize-shooting had been arranged for members of the National Guard. The prizes to be contested for were given by the officers of the First Division National Guard. The shooting, as mentioned at the time it took place, was very satisfactory, although the prizes distributed yesterday afternoon at the Armory of the Fifth Regiment were not numerous enough to reward all those who should have been entitled to a prize.

Gens. SHALER and BURGER being prevented from attending, the happy winners received their prizes from Major-Gen. FRANCIS SIGEL.

The first prize was won by Col. ANTON MEYER, Fifth Regiment; it consists of the beautiful gold medal made by TIFFANY & Co., and before described in the TIMES. It was presented by Gen. SHALER. The other prizes were given to the following gentlemen: No. 2, Capt. Henry Hamann, Fifth Regiment; No. 3, Private John Buck, Eleventh Regiment, Company F; No. 4, Henry Weiler, Fifth Regiment; No. 5, G. E. Pfeiffer, First Cavalry Regiment, Company B.

Silver medals were awarded to the following:

Private Martin Rau, Fifth Regiment, Company F; Capt. Charles Rahl, Ninety-sixth Regiment; Private F. Hick, Fifth Regiment, Company K; Lieut. G. Landmann, Fifth Regiment, Company E; Private H. Sullivan, Second Regiment, Company F; Sergt. H. Hahn, First Cavalry Regiment, Company E; Private Lindner, First Infantry Regiment, Company C; Private Henry Wannemacher, Fifth Regiment, Company B; Private Christ. Catus, First Regiment; Lieut. Geo. Strippel, Fifth Regiment.

The members of the National Guard then passed a vote of thanks to Gens. SHALER, BURGER, SIGEL and Col. MEYER, for the great attention paid to their contests. The assembly parted with three hearty cheers for the gentlemen above-named.

Base Ball—The Visit of the Atlantics to Plainfield, N. J.

Yesterday the Atlantic Club, by invitation of S. A. SMITH, Esq., of Plainfield, N. J., visited that beautiful little town, and in the afternoon played a game with the Union Club, of Plainfield, and after a pleasant contest together, came off the victors by a score of 47 to 11 in a full game. The Unions are a new club, and this was their first match with any prominent organization, and the result, though defeat, was creditable to them, for they did well to score eleven against the Atlantics. After the game the visitors were entertained at the hotel, and departed homeward well pleased with their visit. The whole party, on their arrival, were taken to Mr. SMITH's residence, where they were hospitably entertained. A large number of ladies graced the ball-field with their presence on the occasion. We append the score:

ATLANTIC.	O.	R.	B.	UNION.	O.	R.	B.
Chas. Smith, s. s.	3	5	7	Steele, r. f.	5	0	0
Start, 1st b.	4	4	4	Brown, c. f.	4	1	1
Chapman, l. f.	3	5	7	Phillips, 3d b.	1	3	4
Ferguson, 3d b.	5	5	5	Brotherton, 2d b.	2	2	3
Mills, c.	3	6	5	Frank Smith, c.	3	1	2
Zettlein, p.	0	8	9	Falls, s. s.	3	1	2
McDonald, c. f.	2	5	4	Archer, p.	3	1	2
Kenney, 2d b.	3	5	5	Ryder, l. f.	2	1	2
Sid. Smith, r. f.	4	4	4	Franey, 1st b.	4	1	2
Total	27	47	51	Total	27	11	19

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Atlantic	13	4	2	16	4	3	0	3	2	—47
Union	0	0	0	4	1	2	3	0	1	—11

UMPIRE—Mr. Martin.
SCORERS—Messrs. Chadwick and Sterling.
TIME OF GAME—One hour and fifty minutes.

The Atlantics did not have PRATT, CRANE or PEARCE in their nine. On Thursday they play the Eckfords, and on Monday next will go to Albany, we believe.

A Father Arraigned by his Children for Abandonment and Drunkenness.

A case somewhat out of the routine Police business, and presenting some phases of interest, came up yesterday afternoon before Justice LEDWITH, at the Jefferson Market Police Court. Mrs. MARY JANE GLENNON, of No. 10 Laurens-street, made a complaint alleging that her father, THOMAS KELLY, is an habitual drunkard, and through the use of liquor has lost his mind so far that he is the victim of several hallucinations, the chief among them being that his children are endeavoring to kill him by poison, and that in consequence of this idea he had turned four of the children, the eldest a sickly girl of 16 years of age, helpless and penniless into the street. Being possessed of property to the amount of $150,000 the complaint was made with a view to proceedings "de lunatico inquirendo," in order that he may be prevented from squandering his property, and that the children may be properly provided for.

The examination proceeded yesterday and the testimony taken tended to confirm the statements of the complaint. The daughter Mary testified to having often found her father dead drunk in the back room of one Parnell, who was intrusted with the collection of his rents, and the general charge of his monetary affairs. The turning of the children out of doors, and the hallucination as to the poisoning, were also established by the daughter's evidence. No conclusion was reached in the case.

Redistricting Wards.

Both branches of the Common Council having adopted ordinances dividing the following wards into additional election districts, the same are now before the Mayor for approval:

First Ward, increased from 5 to 6 election districts; Sixth Ward, from 10 to 11; Eighth Ward, from 12 to 17; Tenth Ward, from 8 to 12; Eleventh Ward, from 19 to 30; Twelfth Ward, from 8 to 11; Thirteenth Ward, from 10 to 14; Fourteenth Ward, from 10 to 11; Seventeenth Ward, from 24 to 35; Eighteenth Ward, from 20 to 24; Nineteenth Ward, from 17 to 31; Twentieth Ward, from 22 to 29; Twenty-first Ward, from 14 to 19.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CHILD-STEALING EXTRAORDINARY.—On Monday afternoon, about 5:30 o'clock, HELEN SCULLY, nurse in the family of ISAIAH FRANKFORT, dealer in furs, No. 279 Grand-street, left the home of her employer, taking with her the child in her charge, aged twenty months. She went ostensibly to give the baby the benefit of the open air, but failed to return, and it is feared that for some unexplained reason she has fled, taking the child with her. On searching her room it was discovered that she had taken the greater part of her clothing with her. The father and mother of the missing child are naturally much excited and unhappy at the occurence, and call earnestly for any information that may lead to the recovery of the infant. The woman is about 30 or 35 years old, of medium height, and has dark hair and eyes. Her complexion is clear and fair, and her only marked peculiarity is that she speaks slowly and with apparent deliberation. She had on, outside, a dark calico dress, with a red spot. The baby, a boy, is, as stated, 20 months old, healthy, very fair, and pretty. The only solution of the woman's conduct is, that she has stolen the child, in the hope to receive a reward from its parents through a third party.

AN ALLEGED RECEIVER.—On the 8th inst. the house of ROBERT B. ELDER, No. 58 Suffolk-street, was entered by thieves, and clothing valued at $188 stolen. Subsequently one THOMAS WEAVER was arrested as the guilty party, and is now held to answer for the crime. The Police in searching for the stolen articles, discovered a counterpane, a beaver cloth cloak and three undershirts in the possession of JOHN MOORE, No. 201 Division-street, which were identified by ELDER as a portion of the articles stolen from his house. MOORE was arrested, and was yesterday committed for examination by Justice MANSFIELD, at the Essex Market Police Court, upon a charge of receiving stolen goods.

MINOR LARCENIES.—ELIZABETH DAVIDSON, aged thirty-four, of No. 64 Oliver-street, was arraigned before Justice HOGAN yesterday on a charge of stealing the material for two coats, valued at $30, from KIRKLAND & BRONSON. As the accused confessed the fact to JOHN WALSH, of No. 115 Mott-street, she was fully committed....JOHN WILSON and JAS. MCGUIRE, boatmen, were arrested by the Harbor Police yesterday morning in a small boat in the East River, because they had in their possession a large hawser belonging to LAWRENCE SEAMAN, of No. 23 South-street. When arraigned before Justice DOWLING they were held for trial.

FRESH MEAT FROM ILLINOIS.—Yesterday morning one of the cars of the Lyman Refrigeratory Company arrived in this City from Danville, Ill., laden with fresh meat and poultry from that city—distant 900 miles. In attestation of their statement that they can thus link the most distant markets together, and supply the great cities with good and wholesome food from the distant districts where it can be best raised, the Refrigeratory Transportation Company invite the public to inspect the car and its freight this morning, at the Hudson River New Railroad Depot.

DIAMOND ROBBERY.—OWEN COYLE was yesterday arraigned before Justice LEDWITH, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, upon the complaint of JOSEPHINE CHRYSTIE, No. 99 Crosby-street, who alleged that he had stolen from her a pair of diamond earrings, valued at $120. The pawn-tickets for the property were found in his possession, and the complaint states that he voluntarily admitted his guilt, but when called to the bar he stoutly answered not guilty, before being sent down, in default of $1,000 bail, for trial at the General Sessions.

MORMON ARRIVALS.—In addition to the six hundred and fourteen Mormon arrivals on Monday, by the steamship *Minnesota*, who were dispatched for Salt Lake by the Hudson River Railroad, on the same afternoon, seven hundred and twenty-four were landed yesterday morning at Castle Garden, and proceeded, a few hours later, to their destination by the same route. The male portion were nearly all small farmers or farm laborers, with a few mechanics, merchants' clerks and professional men. All were from England and Wales, but chiefly from England.

THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD WIGWAM.—The citizens of the Twenty-second Ward held a sociable and quadrille party at the Wigwam in West Forty-sixth-street, last evening. Notwithstanding the intense heat the gathering was a large one, and all appeared to enjoy themselves thoroughly. A fine band of music played a number of popular airs during the evening. Messrs. JACOB STEINERT and JOHN GALBRAITH had charge of the arrangements.

ACCIDENTS.—DANIEL EAGAN, of No. 181 Elizabeth-street, while at work on the new County Court-house in the City Hall Park, yesterday morning, was caught by the fly-wheel of the engine, and was severely crushed on the right thigh and groin. He was sent to the New-York Hospital....PATRICK KENNEDY, aged 30, a native of Ireland and a resident of Manhattanville, was drowned while bathing in a pond on Seventh-avenue, near One Hundred and Twentieth-street. The body was recovered for inquest and burial.

STABBING AFFRAY.—Monday last, ROBERT MARSHALL, of the canal-boat *Pilot*, lying at the foot of Seventeenth-street, North River, was stabbed severely in the head and face by JOHN DONNELLY, who was arrested. The prisoner claimed he acted in self-defence, but was held in $1,000 bail, to answer at the General Sessions, by Justice LEDWITH.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

INSPECTOR FOLK IN COURT.—Inspector FOLK appeared before Justice CORNWELL, at the City Hall Police Court, yesterday morning, in answer to a warrant issued by the Judge, charging him with committing an assault and battery on JESSE ALLEN, at Coney Island, on Sunday last. ALLEN was accompanied by his brother THEODORE, and was half an hour behind time. Inspector FOLK announced that he was ready for examination, but JESSE ALLEN said he was not, and obtained a postponement of the case until Tuesday next. Inspector FOLK asked Justice CORNWELL if a thief could come into a Police Court and make a complaint against an officer. The Judge replied that he did not know that ALLEN was a thief. The Judge and ALLEN then retired into the private room for consultation.

CRIMINALS DISPOSED OF.—JOSEPH PEREZ and WM. DELFOR, who were concerned in the forgery upon the National Central Bank of Brooklyn some time ago, were brought up in the Court of Sessions yesterday and convicted. DELFOR was sent to State Prison for five years, and PEREZ for four years. ALFRED J. BAGOT and L. MURPHY, who were jointly indicted for burglary in the third degree, were convicted. BAGOT was sentenced to State Prison for five years, and MURPHY for three years. BAGOT is the fourth of his family who has visited Sing Sing in a like capacity. GEORGE BENNETT, a burgular, was convicted and sent to the Penitentiary for two years.

FIRE IN UNION-STREET.—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the kitchen of the premises in rear of No. 277 Union-street, occupied by WM. MURPHY. The damage amounted to about $200, on which there is no insurance.

NEW-JERSEY.

ROBBERY.—A few days ago a man named VOGT, who had come from the direction of Pavonia Ferry, hired a carriage in Hudson City to take him to the nearest westerly station on the Erie Railroad. The curious manner in which he acted aroused suspicion, and the matter having become known to the Police, they had him arrested. On his person were found $400, and fear that he might be robbed, he alleged, was the reason why he wanted to be driven to a far distant station on the railroad, in preference to the Pavonia Station, only a mile off. He was kept in custody until such time as his friends in Cleveland, Ohio, whom he gave as references, should be heard from. No answer came to the letter sent there. Several philanthropic individuals spoke loudly against his arrest, particularly when no charge could be brought against him; and Judge ALDRIDGE, finding that no replies had been received from the references, discharged the man, and ordered a constable to accompany him to the Station House. The officer did so accompany the prisoner, and while with him observed a gentleman, who did his utmost to have VOGT released from custody, hand to the prisoner an envelope with a three-cent stamp on, and the gentleman's address. Nothing further was heard of the matter until this morning, when Mrs. VOGT arrived from Cleveland, and stated that the lately arrested man was her husband, who had robbed her of $628. The woman was wholly destitute, and had not even enough to pay her fare back; and it is to be hoped that the humane gentlemen who took such an interest in the husband, will show their philanthropy by assisting his penniless wife.

FIRE.—A fire broke out yesterday evening in the back premises of the house No. 121 Washington-street, near Third-street, Hoboken. The engines were promptly on the spot, and although the fire at first threatened to be a serious one, still it was put out in a few minutes, and with a loss of only $200 or $300.

SUN-STROKES.—Mrs. JOHNSON, who lives at the corner of Charles-street and Mont-avenue, Hudson City, was prostrated by the heat in Van Vorst-street, at 12 o'clock on the 13th. She died at 11 o'clock P. M. of the same day. Two other persons were sun-struck in Hudson City, one of whom is not expected to recover.

ASSAULTS.—Several cases of assault and battery were tried before Recorder ALDRIDGE, at Hudson City, yesterday, the most important of which was one brought forward by Officer GALLAGHER, who charged a man named JOHN F. HOFFMAN with assault and battery, and with striking him in a fearful manner. The prisoner was committed for trial.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A young man named OTTO PELSTER, who had just landed from the German steamship *Hammonia*, attempted to commit suicide, yesterday, by jumping into the river. The man appeared to be of unsound mind, and will be sent back to Germany again.

ACCIDENT TO A STEAMER.—The steamer *Naushon*, while on her way to the Fishing Banks yesterday, broke a portion of her machinery, and was compelled to land her passengers at Bergen Point, whence they were brought to Newark in the steamer *Way*.

RUN-OVER ACCIDENT.—A man named LUKE KERRNS was run over, last evening, by a wagon, in Webster-avenue, near Warren-street, Hudson City. His skull was severely fractured, and his injuries so great that he died shortly afterward.

HORSE SUN-STRUCK.—At noon yesterday, while a horse attached to the Bergen line of cars was passing down York-street, near Greene, it got sun-struck, and in its convulsions kicked a man and knocked him down.

DROWNED.—HENRY LERCH, aged 8 years, was drowned yesterday while bathing in the canal at Newark, a short distance above the Orange-street bridge.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR WEDNESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 12 M.—Call of Calendar at 10 A. M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.		Nos.	
84	In re. St. Clair Clark et al.	112	In re. Von Goosbeck vs. Sandford.
100	Dolan vs. The Mayor, &c.	148	Gerow vs. Morrissey, President, &c.
101	E. River Nat'l. Bk. vs. Carpenter et al.	164	Gilsey et al. vs. Garisty et al.

Call No. 166, Frilian vs. Frilian.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Motions will be heard at 12 M.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

There will no Court on Saturday. Motions noticed for that day will be heard on Monday.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Gross, J.

During this term non-jury cases only will be heard, and it is ordered: "All jury cases go to the September term. Chambers business 10 to 11 A. M. Calendar called at 11 o'clock, on Tuesdays and Fridays, for the trial of causes."

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

EFFECT OF THE RESTITUTION OF CAPTURED PROPERTY BY THE PRIZE COURT—IT DOES NOT ESTABLISH OWNERSHIP NOR BRING THE CLAIM UNDER AN "AUTHORITY" OF THE UNITED STATES.

James Millingar vs. Andrew Hartupee.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chief Justice CHASE delivered the opinion of the Court:

This case comes before us upon a writ of error to the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, and we are asked to dismiss the writ for want of jurisdiction. The action in the State Court was brought by Hartupee vs. Millingar as garnishee of Charles Gearing. The object of the suit was to subject certain moneys of Gearing, alleged to be in the hands of Millingar, to the satisfaction of a judgment recovered by Hartupee against Gearing in the District Court of Alleghany County, Pennsylvania. The controversy related to the ownership of certain cotton captured for breach of blockade, and libeled as prize in the District Court for the Northern District of New-York. This cotton, before the hearing of the cause of prize, had been released to Millingar by an order of the Court upon the consent and application of the District-Attorney, and with the consent, also, of the counsel for the captors. It was alleged on the part of the plaintiff, Hartupee, that the cotton when captured was the property of Gearing, and remained such when relieved by the release from liability to condemnation for violation of the blockade. He claimed, therefore, that the cotton or its proceeds, in the hands of Millingar, should be subjected to the satisfaction of his judgment against Gearing. On the other hand, it was claimed by the defendant, Millingar, that the cotton at the time of capture belonged to him, and not to Gearing, and if this were otherwise that the order of release transferred the title to him. The cotton had been sold by Millingar, and the question was upon the liability of the proceeds for the debts of Gearing. The controversy resulted in a judgment against Millingar in favor of Hartupee, for the amount of the judgment of the latter against Gearing. From this judgment a writ of error was taken to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, by which Court the judgment of the District Court was affirmed. one of the questions requiring the judgment of the Supreme Court was, whether the order of the District Court releasing a portion of the captured cotton from the custody of the Marshal, and ordering that it be delivered to Millingar, vested in him any title of ownership; and the decision of the Court was that it did not. It is insisted, in behalf of the defendant in error, that the question thus raised and decided does not bring the case within either of the classes of which this Court has jurisdiction, under the 25th section of the Judiciary act; and this must be admit-

ted, unless it can be maintained that the question was upon the validity of an authority exercised under the United States, and that the decision was against its validity. It is clear that the case does not come under and other of the descriptions of the 25th section. It seems equally clear that the authority of the District Court to direct the release was not drawn in question. Was then the authority of Millingar over the cotton an authority exercised under the United States, in virtue of the release so directed? Something more than a bare assertion of such an authority seems essential to the jurisdiction of this Court. The authority intended by the act is one having a real existence, derived from competent governmental power. If a different construction had been intended Congress would doubtless have used fitting words. The act would have given jurisdiction in cases of decisions against claims of authority under the United States. In respect to the question we are now considering, "authority" stands upon the same footing with "treaty" or "statute." If a right were claimed under a treaty or statute, and on looking into the record it should appear that no such treaty or statute existed, or was in force, it would hardly be insisted that this Court could review the decision of a State Court, that the right claimed did not exist. In the case before us Millingar claimed authority under an order of the District Court. On looking at the order we find that it does not purport to confer any authority whatever upon him. It simply relieved the cotton from the claim of the Government. He claimed to be owner of it, and the order allowed him to take possession. But the Court did not pass on the question of ownership or right of possession. It left him, in these respects, precisely where he would have been if the cotton had come into his possession without capture and without any proceeding on the part of the Government to subject it to forfeiture. In that case he would certainly have no "authority under the United States." We think he had as little through the proceedings of the Court. In many cases the question of the existence of an authority is so closely connected with the question of its validity, that the Court will not undertake to separate them, and in such cases the question of jurisdiction will not be considered apart from the question upon the merits, or except upon hearing in regular order. But where, as in this case, the simple question is not of the validity but of the existence of an authority, and we are fully satisfied that there was, and could have been, no decision in the State Court against any authority under the United States existing in fact, and that we have, therefore, no jurisdiction of the cause brought here by writ of error, we can perceive no reason for retaining it upon the docket. The motion for dismissal must therefore be allowed. (Gill vs. Oliver's Executors, 11 How., 546; Williams vs. Oliver, 12 How., 119; Lewis vs. Campau, 3 Wall., 106; Loggs vs. Mining Company, 3 Wall., 309.)

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.—JULY 14.

Before Judge Brady.

ANOTHER DIVORCE CASE—A WELL-KNOWN PUBLISHER PLAINTIFF—COUNTER SUIT BY THE DEFENDANT.

Frank Leslie vs. Sarah Ann Leslie.—This was a motion for alimony and counsel fee made by defendant, pending a divorce suit brought by plaintiff against defendant on the ground of adultery. The action was commenced in January last, and the original complaint charged adultery against defendant with one Thomas F. Crockson, some eighteen years ago, which was afterwards condoned by plaintiff, but subsequently, as the complaint alleged, defendant committed adultery with the same person. After defendant had put in an answer to this complaint, an amended complaint was served on her by plaintiff, in which she is charged with adultery with divers persons, including one of her counsel. In her answer to plaintiff's complaint, defendant brings counter charges of adultery against plaintiff with some thirty different females, including pretty much all of his lady acquaintances. She also denies in the most positive manner the charges of adultery brought against her by plaintiff. As to Crockson, (who is now dead,) she alleges that at the time charged (1850) plaintiff abandoned defendant and left her with three children without the means of support, thereby compelling her to accept the protection and support of Crockson, who, she alleges, was introduced to her by plaintiff with that design in view, but she denies that there was ever any criminal intercourse between them.

The affidavits read on the motion for alimony were very voluminous on both sides. Defendant's affidavit gives the history of her connection with plaintiff, from which it appeared that she married him in 1842 in London, she being at the time 16 years of age; that his name was Henry Carter, a name which, in 1857, he had changed to Frank Leslie by the Legislature of New-York. After her arrival in New-York, whither she followed plaintiff, at his request, she says she was at first kindly treated by plaintiff, but that as soon as he began to prosper in business he neglected her, cohabited with other women, and endeavored to get rid of her by urging her to commence a suit against him for divorce so as to enable him to marry again. Finally he abandoned her altogether, allowing her at first $20 per week for the support of herself and children, subsequently reducing it to $15 and $12, and in a short time withholding it altogether, since which time she alleges she has been obliged to support herself by her needle.

Plaintiff's affidavit, which was in printed form, alleges that at the time he married defendant she had abandoned her husband, and was living in adulterous intercourse with another man in London; that by this marriage he alienated the good will of his own family, and finally came to this country; that the name of "Frank Leslie" was first assumed in London as an artistic *nom de plume*, (plaintiff being at the time a wood engraver;) that he retained the name in this country as a publisher, and at length, finding that he was known to the public only by that name, and that it had become a valuable property to him as a trade mark, he applied to the Legislature and had his name changed from Henry Carter to Frank Leslie. Plaintiff in his affidavit charges his wife with all sorts of misconduct since her arrival in this country. He alleges that during his temporary absence from the City in connection with Jenny Lind's tour in this country, she abandoned his children and eloped with Crockson, with whom she remained a year; that on her return, and after he had forgiven her this offence, they moved to Boston, so as to get among strangers, and avoid public scandal; that soon after their arrival there he has lately ascertained that she still kept up her adulterous intercourse with Crockson; that he was finally constrained to leave her altogether, but has continued to support her; that since that time she has taken every opportunity to injure him and his business through the newspapers and otherwise; that on one occasion she rode to Washington Heights in a carriage to try and get Mr. Bennett to print something in the *Herald* derogatory to him and that the bill for this carriage hire was brought to him for payment and by him paid; that she has issued circulars about the City signed "Mrs. Frank Leslie," soliciting patronage from the ladies of New-York for her "embroidery," the object being to injure plaintiff by making it appear that she was obliged to earn her living by her needle, &c., &c.

The affidavits disclosed the fact that efforts have been made by plaintiff for years past to induce defendant to consent to a peaceable separation, but the parties could not agree upon the amount that was to be settled upon defendant, and finally all efforts in this direction were abandoned and the present suit for divorce was commenced. It is evident from the spirit and tone of the affidavits on both sides that compromise is now impossible, and that the case will have its regular run in the law courts.

After the reading of the affidavits the motion for alimony and counsel fee was argued at length by counsel, and the Court reserved a decision.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 14.

By Judge Cardozo.

George F. Butler vs. F. D. Tappen et al.; motion to serve amended; answer granted on payment of $10 costs, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 14.

By Judge Robertson.

Duncan vs. Carpenter; motion granted with $10 costs. (See opinion with Clerk at Chambers.)

Hakker vs. Mason; motion for receiver denied, and injunction order dissolved with $10 costs. (See opinion with Clerk at Chambers.)

Hoy vs. Reade. (Papers in Clerk's office.)

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 14, 1868.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s R., '62	109¾
5,500	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65	111⅛
10,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65, new	108¾
60,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '67	108⅞
10,000	U. S. 6s, O. W. L. half yearly	110
29,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	70
12,500	N. C. St. 6s., x-c.	75
2,000	do ...2d call	75⅛
1,000	Missouri St. 6s	91⅛
160,000	do	91¼
10,000	Louisiana 6s	63½
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	95
1,000	Erie 1st M.	104
$1,000	Erie 2d M., '79	103
4,000	Erie 4th M.	93
1,000	Chi. & N. W. Con. Conv. Bs	94¼
5,000	do	94½
2,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	82
2,000	Gt. W. 2d M.	76¼
5,000	do	76
1,000	Chi. & R. I. & P. R. R. 7s	93½
5,000	do	93⅝
2,000	Mor. & Es. 1st M.	99⅝
18,000	do	100
2,000	P., F. W. & C. 1st	104
2,000	Mil. & St P., 1st M	93
2,000	Mil. & St. P. 2d	89
23,000	Chic. & Mil. 1st	91½
2,000	Bos. H. & E. 1st Mt.	89
1,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	90½
1,000	W. U. Tel. 7s, bds.	88
20	Met. Bank	125
5	Cent. National	106¾
30	do	107
50	Fourth National	105
20	Bank of N. Y.	120
100	Cum. Coal Pf. 2d call	34¼
500	Canton Co.	47¼
500	do ...b30	47¾
10	B. & B. Assoc'tion	106
5	Del. & Hud. C.	137
100	N. Y. Guano	4½
200	West. U. Tel.	34¾
	do	34⅝
200	do ...bet. call	34⅜
15	Pacific Mail	101⅞
20	Adams Ex.	54
200	Mer. U. Ex.	24⅝
200	do ...b30	24⅝
10	do	25
20	Amer. Ex.. bet. call	46¾
600	N. Y. Cen.	134
54	Erie R.	68⅜
100	Bost., H. & E.	16¾
100	do ...2d call	16⅝
100	M. S. & N. I.	91⅛
5	Panama R.	330
13	C. C. Cin. & Ind. R.	90
500	Chi. & N. W. R.	79
200	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	81⅝
100	Chic. & R. I. bet. call	108
500	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	80
200	do	79⅞
100	Tol. W. & W. bet. call	48½
5	Tol. W. & W. Pf.	69
100	P. F. W. & C.	107⅝
100	Chic. & Alton R. bet. call	137
20	Tol. & Chi. R.	91

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	113⅛
60,000	do ...s10	113
2,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '64	110¼
60,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65 New	108⅜
3,000	5-20s ex C., '68	109
20,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '67	108⅞
10,000	do	108⅜
10,000	do indorsed	108⅜
102,500	do	108⅞
10,000	Tenn. 6s. new	69¾
28,000	do	69⅞
5,000	do	69½
5,000	do ...s30	69¼
100,000	do ...bet. call	69⅜
3,000	Tenn. St. 6s. x-c. 2d call	71¼
2,000	N. Car. 6s. x-c.	75
10,000	do ...bet. call	75⅛
100	Adams Ex.	53⅝
200	U. S. Ex. ...b30	47¼
800	N. Y. Cen.	132⅝
42	Erie R.	68⅜
600	do	68¼
500	do	68⅝
500	do	68⅜
100	do	68
500	do	67¾
300	do	67⅝
50	do	67⅞
100	do ...2d call	68⅛
200	Erie R. P.	74⅞
200	Reading R.	94⅝
100	Mich. Cen.	116¾
100	Bost., Hart. & E.	16½
300	M. S. & N. I.	90⅞
100	do ...b30	90⅞
200	Illinois Cen, x-div.	144
100	Clev. & Pitts.	85½
100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	81⅝
14,000	do ...2d call	75
2,000	Vir. St. 6's. x-c.	57⅝
10,000	Missouri 6s	91
2,000	Bost. H. & E. 1st M.	89
9,000	O. & Miss. C. B.	87
9,000	Chic. & R. I. 1st M.	99
700	West. U. Tel.	34⅜
100	Pacific Mail	101⅛
100	Atlantic Mail	29⅞
100	Chic. & R. I.	107⅝
300	Mil. & St. P.	67⅝
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	80
100	do	80⅛
300	Tol. W. & W.	48¼
100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	107⅞
32	do	107⅛
500	O. & Miss. R.	26⅝
70	Morris & Es.	65

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

300	Adams Ex.	53⅝
50	Mer. U. Ex.	24⅝
40	U. S. Ex. Co.	47⅛
3?	Pacific Mail	101⅞
100	West. U. Tel.	34⅝
100	N. Y. Cent.	134
800	Erie R.	69¼
300	do ...c	69⅛
3200	Reading R.	94⅞
500	do	94⅝
500	do ...b10	94⅝
1500	do ...b10	95
100	Mil. & St. P.	67⅞
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	80
100	P., Ft. W. & C. ex-d	107⅛
100	do	107⅝
10	M. S. & N. I.	91
100	do	91⅛
400	Clev. & P.	85⅜
200	do	85⅝
400	do	86
200	Clev. & Tol.	103⅛
300	Chic. R. I. & P.	107⅞
600	do	107⅝
500	Chi. & N. W.	79½
800	Chic. & N. W. P.	81⅝
20	do	81

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Mer U. Ex.	24¾
100	Pacific Mail	101
100	do	101½
100	W. U. Tel.	34⅛
400	do	34⅜
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	133¾
500	do	133⅝
500	do	133
800	do	132⅞
200	do ...b3	133
100	Quick. Min.	21⅜
200	P., Ft. W. & C.	107⅜
500	Erie R.	68⅜
1500	do	68⅝
1200	do	68⅛
200	do ...c	68⅛
400	Reading R.	94⅛
400	do ...s4	94⅛
200	do	94⅝
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	79¾
300	do	79⅝
800	do	80
200	M. S. & N. I.	91
300	do	90⅞
200	do	90⅝
100	Ohio & M. R.	29
200	Clev. & Pitts.	85⅝
100	do	85⅛
200	do	85⅞
200	Cl. & Tol.	102⅞
200	do	102¾
300	Chi. R. I. & P.	107⅞
100	do ...c	107⅝
300	Chi. & N. W.	78⅞
300	C. & N. W. Pf.	81⅜
100	do	81
100	do ...b10	81⅛
120	Bos. Hart. & Erie	16⅞

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	U. S Ex.	47¼
600	N. Y. Cen. R.	131⅝
100	do ...s10	131⅛
300	do ...b3	131⅝
500	do	131⅜
1200	Erie R.	67⅞
1100	do	67⅝
200	do ...s10	67⅝
400	do ...b3	67⅝
200	do ...s4	67⅝
100	Wes. U. Tel.	34
200	Reading R. ...s3	94⅝
300	P., F. W. & C.	106⅞
100	do	107
100	M. & St. P. Pf. P.	80
500	M. S. & N. I.	90⅞
300	do	90⅝
400	Cleve. & Pitts.	85¼
800	Clev. & Tol.	102⅛
300	Chi. R. I. & P.	107⅜
100	do ...b5	107⅛
600	do	107⅛
500	Chi. & N. W. R.	78⅜
300	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	80⅞
200	do	80⅞
100	do	80⅝
100	do ...s10	80⅞

TUESDAY, July 14—P. M.

The Custom House returns of the Foreign Trade at New-York for the month of June have just been rendered. The figures are given below, together with a summary of the Foreign Trade at this port for the twelve months of the late Fiscal year, in comparison with 1867.

The Import entries for June 1868, at New-York, compare as follows with the corresponding month of the previous year, viz.:

	June, 1868.	June, 1867.
Dutiable goods, direct	$8,786,471	$8,947,379
Dutiable, bonded	10,063,867	10,478,305
Free goods	783,149	1,043,040
Total June entries	$19,633,487	$20,468,724

There was also entered during the month, Foreign Specie of the value of $838,111, against $499,184 same month last year.

The value of Foreign Merchandise of previous importation withdrawn from bond, $6,658,-943, or $3,404,924 less than went into bond during the month, so that the amount of merchandise actually marketed during the month, dutiable and free, is $16,228,563,* on which the Gold Customs collected amount to $7,678,200, or at an average rate of duty on all the marketed imports (including free articles) of 47⅜ ℔ cent. The amount marketed in June, 1867, was $16,900,-706, and the Customs $7,725,135.

The comparative value of Foreign Goods entered at the Port of New-York, and of Foreign Goods actually marketed during the Fiscal Years 1868 and 1867, were as follows:

	1867-'68. July 1 to June 30.	1866-'67. July 1 to June 30.
Total entries	$237,712,435*	$269,831,907
Total marketed	$230,624,351	$260,689,373
Customs paid	110,182,050	119,886,260
Average tariff	48 ℔ cent.	46 ℔ cent.

* Falling off. from 1867, in Dry Goods, $26,153,096; in General Merchandise, $5,966,376; total difference, $32,-119,472.

In addition to the above there was entered of Foreign Specie during the Fiscal Year, $5,788,543, against $9,954,539 last year.

The actual monthly consumption (or values marketed) of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, in the Fiscal Years 1867 and 1868, will compare as follows:

FOREIGN GOODS MARKETED AT NEW-YORK.

	1867-8. July 1 to June 30.	1866-7. July 1 to June 30.
July	$19,364,142	$24,288,194
August	24,882,548	25,022,610
September	23,934,304	25,159,765
October	18,708,047	24,073,995
November	15,653,337	17,748,783
December	12,383,688	13,959,899
January	15,265,750	21,145,080
February	20,154,169	26,077,432
March	23,117,506	25,615,762
April	20,757,971	20,872,354
May	20,174,326	19,824,793
June	16,228,563	16,900,706
Total 12 months	$230,624,351	$260,689,373

The monthly Customs at this port since July 1, 1867, to June 30, 1868, actually received on foreign merchandise marketed, were as follows:

July	$9,505,433	January	$7,133,428
August	12,623,310	February	9,696,152
September	11,712,164	March	11,185,861
October	8,682,889	April	10,023,029
November	6,931,213	May	9,723,476
December	5,276,306	June	7,678,200
Total New-York duties collected			$110,182,050
Miscellaneous outpost Customs			3,347,841
Total deposited in N. Y. Treasury Office			$113,529,891

The Export Clearances to foreign ports from New-York for the month of June were:

	June, 1868.	June, 1867.
Domestic Produce	$10,634,544	$14,346,769
Foreign reëxported	674,355	756,351
Gold and Silver	11,823,628	6,724,272
Total June clearances	$23,132,527	$21,827,392

The Exports from New-York of all descriptions from July 1, 1867, to June 30, 1868, were as follows:

	1867-68. July 1 to June 30.	1866-67. July 1 to June 30.
Domestic Produce	$166,163,863	$173,549,691
Foreign reëxported	8,394,556	6,687,586
Gold and Silver	76,309,886	41,366,932
Total Fiscal Year	$250,868,305	$221,604,209

The Gold market started up with a pretty rapid spirit this morning, the early sales being at 142¼@142⅜ ℔ cent., but by the hour of noon they fell off to 141⅞@141⅝@141⅜@141⅞. The supply from sellers was quite free, and appeared, in part, to come from unexpected quarters, so that rumor made the Treasury Office one of the sellers before 1 o'clock. At a later hour the firmness of the market was resumed and the sales went up again to 142@142⅛@142 ℔ cent. The Foreign Exchanges continue very firm, but the business doing outside the settlements at the Banker's Offices for traveling and commercial credit is not large. It turns out this season that the number of Americans abroad, and the amount of their expenditures are quite equal to, if, indeed, they do not exceed, the Paris Exposition year of 1867. The amount of Gold and Silver shipped out this Summer to cover these traveling credits is believed to be larger than for any previous year. Bills on London are quoted to-day 110⅝ for 60 days, and 110⅝@110⅞ ℔ cent. short sight.

The market for Money is again working with the ease which characterized the offerings through the month of June. At the lowest figures, on call to the Brokers, there is, perhaps, a more decided preference to Government over Railway Collateral, but on the last named, loans are made with facility at 4@5 ℔ cent. The distrust in regard to forged or altered Certificates is rapidly passing away. The extent of the recent rogueries is now pretty well known as ranging between $120,000 and $180,000. No new developments were made to-day to justify the belief that more than 1,500 Certificates have been altered. It is said, however, that the Bank account of the absconding parties to the fraud would seem to justify the suspicion that they carried off over $140,000 in gold. The two Boards of the Stock Exchange have offered a reward of $10,000 for their apprehension and conviction. At least one of the rascals has probably escaped to Europe.

The Public Funds were very quiet to-day, and the moderate transactions made were at about the prices of Monday. In the afternoon the market was dull.

In the Railway market there was quite a bearish excitement in New-York Central and Erie, which partially influenced the remainder of the list, although these two Stocks alone were conspicuously weak. The cause or causes of the decline on each, of about 2 ℔ cent. is not explained by anything that has occurred in the affairs or direction of the Roads. On the contrary, the Board of Directors of the Central Company to-day declared a half yearly Cash Dividend of four ℔ cent., payable 20th August, the transfers to close July 31. The net earnings of the Road, as they are now, and have been running since the accession of the Vanderbilt Administration last Winter, are at the rate of 12 @14 ℔ cent. ℔ annum on the present Capital of $28,500,000. In June the traffic was $1,123,000 as against $935,000 last year; in July it will probably reach $1,250,000 as against $1,102,000 last July. Nothing new has occurred in the traffic or finances of the Erie Road. The Treasurer writes to us that the transfers of the Stock will be reopened and regularly conducted, as of old, from and after to-morrow, July 15, at No. 11 Pine-street. Somebody, however, started the story that the "Vanderbilt party" were selling both Central and Erie yesterday and this morning, and thereupon the Long Room quickly followed this real or imaginary lead, and the eagerness this Afternoon to put out contracts at the lowest figures of the day was quite a lively, if not refreshing incident to an otherwise dull time in an extremely sultry day. The Western Roads, under the circumstances, held their own with a fair measure of steadiness. The weak feeling continued in Reading. The Pacific Mail Shares were steady. The Border State Bonds quite active, though marked by a decline of ¼@½ ℔ cent. at the Afternoon Board in new Tennessees.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made, as compared with the last prices of Monday night:

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	107⅞	107⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	113¼	113¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	108⅞	108⅞
American Gold Coin	141⅞	142
Bills on London, 60 days	110⅝	110⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	70½	69½
Virginia Bonds, old	57½	57½
Missouri Bonds	91¼	91
North Carolina Bonds, old	75½	75
New-York Central	134	132
Erie Railway	68⅞	67¾
Hudson River	138¼	137
Reading Railway	94½	94⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	107⅞	107½
Northwest Common	79¼	78⅝
Northwest Preferred	81½	80¾
Michigan Southern	91½	90½
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	107½	106⅝
Cleveland and Pittsburg	85⅝	85¼
Pacific Mail Company	101	100¾

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of the day:

6 ℔ cent. reg. 1881	113¾	5-20 coup., 1868	109
500 & 1,000, 1881	113¾	Oregon W. L., ½ yr.'81	110
5-20 reg., 1862	113¼	End. coup., 1871	122
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	113⅜	End. cou., 1874	114
5-20 reg., 1864	109	10-40 reg.	107
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	110¼	10-40 500 & 1,000	107⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	111⅜	7 3-10 2d series	108¾
5-20 cou., 1865, new is.	108⅜	7 3-10 3d series	108¾
5-20 coup., 1867	108⅞		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg B'y L.	108	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	99
N. Y. coup. B'y Loan	108	Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	99
N. Y. 7 ℔ c. Canal, 1870	102	Illinois war loan	99
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1872	101¼	Michigan 6 ℔ c., 1873	95
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1873	101¼	Tennessee 6 ℔ c., ex c.	71¼
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1874	101½	Tennessee 6 ℔ c. n. bds	69½
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1875	101½	Virginia 6s., ex c.	57¼
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1877	102	Virginia 6s. new bds	57
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. Canal, 1878	101½	Georgia 6s	83
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. Canal, 1874	98	N. C. 6s. ex coupons	75
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. Canal, 1875	95	N. C. 6s. new bonds	74⅛
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. Canal, 1876	94	Missouri 6s	91
Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1860	99	Mo. 6s H. & St. Jo. iss.	91
Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1862	99	Louisiana 6s	63
Illinois c. 6s. '79 aft. 1865	99	California 7s	131
Illinois c. 6s '79 aft. 1870	99	Rhode Island 6s	100

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	135	Metropolitan	135
Merchants'	119	Market	120
Mechanics'	126	Shoe and Leather	118
America	140	Corn Exchange	130
City	200	St. Nicholas	113
Phenix	104	Importers' & Trad's	127
National	117	Park	151
State of New-York	119½	Manuf's & Merch'ts	99
Commerce	122	Central National	107
Broadway	250	First National	215
Ocean	105	Fourth National	105
American Exchange	120	Ninth National	107½
Bank of the Republic	121	Tenth National	98
Irving	107	Oriental Bank	130

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	95	Lack. & West'n. bds	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	94	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	99
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1876	100½	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	98½
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1865-'76	132	Tol. & W. 2d Mort.	82
Erie 1st M., Ex.	104	Tol. & W. Equip. bds	72
Erie 7s. 2d ind., 1870	102½	Gt. Western 1st M. '68	101
Erie 7s. 3d ind., 1883	97½	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	76
Erie 7s. 4th ind., 1880	93	Chi & R. I. 1st M.	99
Erie 7s. 5th ind., 1888	88	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is.	93½
Buff., N. Y. & Erie, 1st '77	93	Morris & Essex 1st M.	99¾
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., '69-70	103	Morris & Essex 2d M.	90
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85	105	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	101
Harlem 1st M.	102	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	101½
Mich. C. 8 ℔ c. '69-'72	112½	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	100½
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1st M.	109½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	104
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℔ c.	101½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	97
Ill. Cent. 7 ℔ ct. 1870	120	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	90
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	85	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	95
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	81	Cleve. & P. Con. S. F.	92½
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund.	100½	Chi. & Alton 1st M.	101
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.	91	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	92⅞
Con. 7 ℔ cent. conv.	94¼	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	89
Con. 7 ℔ cent. ex bds.	91	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	91½
Con. 7 ℔ cent. 1st M.	96¼	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	96
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	105	Bost., Hart. & Erie 1st.	89

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,698,602 99; payments, $2,884,861 03; balance, $82,846,934 61. The receipts include for Customs, $523,000; for Gold Notes, $144,000.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending July 1, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,121,880	Increase	£37,044
Public deposits	7,021,048	Decrease	1,074,237
Other deposits	21,497,262	Increase	1,966,154
Gov'ment securities	£13,214,394	Decrease	£80,163
Other securities	20,451,631	Increase	2,291,358
Notes unemployed	11,888,635	Decrease	1,102,035

The amount of notes in circulation is £24,771,-585, being an increase of $1,084,195; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £22,751,-221, showing a decrease of £211,760 when compared with the preceding return.

The Lenox Fire Insurance Company have declared their usual semi-annual dividend of 5 ℔ cent.

The Directors of the Home Insurance Company announce a semi-annual dividend of 5 ℔ cent., free of tax, payable on demand.

The exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from this port, week ending to-day, have been to the currency value of $2,-317,411. Included in the exports were 546 bales of Cotton to Liverpool.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Broome-st., n. s., 103 ft. e. of Columbia, 22x75	$9,750
Clinton-st., e. s., 52 ft. s. of Houston, 18x54	7,500
Church-st., No. 94	41,750
5th-st., s. s., 235 ft. e. of Broadway, 25x92.10	29,500
51st-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 10th-av., 18.9x100.5	14,000
60th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 3d-av., 60x100.5	14,750
76th-st., n. s., 235 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100.5	23,000
7th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Madison-av., 25x100.5	7,000
0th-st., n. s., 288 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x100	1,300
106th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Av. A, 100x100.11	10,000
116th-st., n. s., 450 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100x100.11	500
133d-st., n. s., 135 ft. e. of 6th-av., 50x99.11	2,950
144th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 11th-av., 200x99.11, (1-6 of all); 144th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 11th-av., 100x99.11, (1-6 of all)	610
Av. A., n. w. corner 25th-st., irregular	36,800
Avenue A, e. s., and w. s. between 25th and 26th sts., irregular	988
2d-av., e. s., 102.2 ft. s. of 74th-st., 51.1x100	7,525
2d-st., n. s., 268 ft. w. of Avenue D, 75x106	12,000
2d-av., s. w. corner 52d-st., 20.5x70	27,500
2d-av., e. s., 102.2 ft. s. of 74th-st., 51.1x100	3,762
2d-st., n. s., 268 ft. w. of Avenue D., 75x106	800
5th-av., e. s., 75.5 s. of 45th-st., 25x100	25,000
8th-av., w. s., 27.2 n. of 82d-st., 50x100	16,000

Leases.

1st-av., e. s., 50.2 ft. n. of 69th-st., 5 years, per year	$48
2d-av., No. 550, 3 years, per year	840
2d-av., Nos. 340 and 342, 5 years, per year	2,200

KING'S COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Atlantic-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of Nevins, two houses and lots, 5 x80	$11,000
Bergen-st. and Ralph-av., s. e. corner, 50x102	850
Bergen-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 25x100	6,500
Broadway and Lynch-st., southerly cor., 20x69.2	1,160
Braxton-st., s. s., 97.10 ft. e. of 10th-av., 80x100	2,500
Degraw-st., n. s., 170 ft. e. of Smith-st., h. and l., 20x100	10,000
Dean-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of Paca-av., 50x107.2, (deed 1866)	350
Furman-place, e. s., 284.10 ft. n. of Brooklyn and Jamaica road, 50x100	2,000
Hart-st. and Yates-av., s. e. cor., 20x100	8,000
Hall-st., e. s., 40 ft. s. of Greene-av., 20x100	13,000
Jefferson-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Howard-av., 50x100	700
Leonard-st., w. s., 145 ft. s. of Norman-av., 25x100	850
Penn-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Wythe-av., 22x100	10,000
Pierrepont-st., s. s. 59.6 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 3 houses and lots, 65.6x100	31,000
Quincy-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of Throop-av., 40x100	850
Quincy-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Patchen-av., 50x100	1,000
North 6th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 7th-st., 25x100	1,000
South 8th and 3d sts., s. w. corner, 100x72x25x22x75 x50	10,250
Baltic-av., n. s., 25 ft. w. of Butler-av., 25x100	425
Baltic-av., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Butler-av., 50x100	1,100
Buffalo-av., e. s., 127.9 ft. s. of Bergen-st., 75x100	2,250
Flushing-av., n. s., 81.8 ft. w. of Morrell-st., 25x100; Debevoise-st., s. s., 158.7 ft. w. of Moneil-st., 33x 75x76.6	2,500
Graham-av., e. s., 25 ft. n. of Montrose-av., h. & l., 25x100	8,000
Hudson-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of York-st., 62x30x46x25	4,500
Myrtle-av. and Hamilton-st., n. e. corner, 50x129	15,500
New-Jersey-av., w. s., 175 ft. s. of Broadway, 25x100	2,300
Tompkins-av. and Hart-st., r. e. corner, 25x100	2,000
Yates-av., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Lafayette-av., 40x100	2,000

Lease Recorded.

Fulton-av., No. 114 house, 3 years, per year	$2,000

Flatbush.

Diamond-st., s. s., 1,398.4 ft. e. of Main-st., 169.2 x100	$4,000

Flatlands.

Main road to Canarsie shore, s. s., extending to Remsen's Corner, 50x150	$1,100

QUEENS COUNTY.

Oyster Bay.

Main and Spring sts., s. e. cor., ¾ acre	$6,750

Newtown.

Prospect-st., n. w. s., 200 ft. s. w. of Wilbur-av., 25x100	$400
Queens-st., w. s., 125 ft. s. of Jackson-av., 25x100	450
Radde-st., s. e. s., 100 ft. s. w. of Payntar-av., 50x100	375

Plain Edge.

Central Park Station road, adj. Jarvis', 173 acres	$10,000

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Cortlandt.

Union and Centre sts., n. e. cor., (Peekskill) 42x65	$2,200
Furnace Woods road, s. s., J. Gordineer's, 55x149 x73x161	3,750
Albany Post road, e. s., A. Helleker's, 144 ft. front	100
Spring-st., w. s., Peekskill, W. Smith's, 45x63	900
Lansing road, e. s., John B. Acker's, 50x80	625
Lot of Eliza Smith's estate, Peekskill, indefinite, 39x53	205

East Chester.

2d-av., w. s., lot No. 155, Mount Vernon, J. C. Rankin's, 100x105	$650
3d-av., e. s., lot No. 209 Mount Vernon, H. C. Bower's, 100x105	2,000

Morrisania.

147th-st., n. s., North New-York, lot No. 7, block No. 24, 25x144x139	$2,000

Ossining.

James-st., s. s., Sing Sing, W. E. Myer's, house and lot, 50x100	$4,800
Gale-av., Sing Sing, lot No. 55 Gale estate, 38 ft. front	150
Broadway and Water-st., s. e. cor., 60 ft. front	1,750

Rye.

Smith-av., w. s., (Portchester) T. Bent's, 47 front	$550

West Farms.

Washington-av., e. s., lots Nos. 114 and 115, T. Bassford's est, 62x218x229x84	$1,680

NEW-JERSEY.

Belleville.

John-st., s. s., W. M. Sanford's property, 36x180	$228

Caldwell.

Mt. Prospect to Caldwell road, D. Brooks', 2½ acres	$2,000

Montclair.

Newark Bompton road, s. w. s., G. Ungamah property, 35x110	$2,500

Newark.

Broome-st., e. s., W. H. Riker's prop., 30x97	$2,300
Chatham-st., e. s., Corey prop., 27x97	500
Frelinghuysen-av. and Miller-st., cor of, 90x100	1,600
Frelinghuysen-av., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Miller st. 50x100	700
Magazine-st., w. s., 525 ft. from Kossuth-st., 26x102	400
Mulberry-st., e. s., 376 ft. s. of Thomas-st., 25x149	2,600
G. G. McIntyre, prop., 5th-ward, 29 lots	5,000

Jersey City.

Grove-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of North 5th-st., 16.8x50	$3,800
Mercer-st., s. s., lots Nos. 11 and 12, block No. 35, (deed February, 1868,) 25x100	6,250
Mercer-st., s. s., lots Nos. 11 and 12, block No. 35, (deed May, 1868,) 25x100	8,000
Pavonia-av., s. s., 75 ft. e. of Provost-st., 25x75	4,500

Hoboken.

Adams-st., e. s., 275 ft. s. of 1st-st., 75x100	$3,600
Bloomfield-st., e. s., 302.6 ft. from North 5th-st., 15.10x75	5,800
Grand and 17th sts., s. e. corner, 100x169; Clinton-st., e. s., 50 ft. n. of 16th-st., 100x115	5,600
Clinton-st., w. s., 175 ft. n. of 16th-st., 50x126; Clinton and 17th sts., s. w. corner, 25x100; Clinton-st., e. s., 150 ft. s. of 17th-st., 100x130	2,975
Courtland-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Spring-st., 25x100	1,000
Courtland-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Spring-st., 25x100	2,000
Bloomfield-st., e. s., 175.10 ft. n. of 5th-st., 15.10x75	6,050
Meadow-st., w. s., 175 ft. s. of Second-st., 18.8x95	6,000
Clinton-av., near Franklin-st., lot 85, 25x100	3,000
Newark-av., n. s., lot 4, blk 20, Costerest, 25x100	3,500
Hudson-av., e. s. 183.9 ft. from North 6th-st., 21.3x100	16,000
Newark-av., n. s., lot 6, blk 20, Costerest, 25x88	1,700

Hudson City.

Clinton-av., s. s., lot No. 1, Desmond's premises, 25x100	$700
Clinton-av. and Harrison-st., n. w. corner, 100x100	2,800
Columbia-av., e. s., lot No. 12, block No. 1, map of Hudson City, Land Association, 24.6x100	180
Grand-av. and Thorne-st., n. e. corner, 125x200	8,500
Summit-av., e. s., 52 ft. n. of Lincoln-st., 54x106	1,400

Bergen.

Ocean and Atlantic sts., s. w. corner, 100x115	$3,400

Union.

Franklin-av., n. s., lots Nos. 205 to 210, inclusive, each 25x100	$6,000
Humboldt-st., n. s., lots Nos. 530, 531, 50x100	1,000
Herman-av., s. s., lot No. 179, block No. 34, Guttenberg, 25x100	1,300
6th-st., e. s., lot No. 1,110, 25x100	165
7th-st., e. s., lot No. 1,198, 25x100	210

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ 660 MILES OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD are now finished and in active operation. One hundred and twenty miles have been built in the last three months. More than twenty thousand men are employed, and this average of forty miles per month will be continued throughout the season, making nine hundred completed miles by Jan. 1, and it is now probable that the entire Grand Line to the Pacific will be open for business in 1869. No other first-class railroad in the world has been built and equipped so rapidly as the Union Pacific, which runs west from Omaha across the Continent.

The United States Government makes of this railroad a great national work, and aids its construction by very liberal grants of money and of lands. To further insure the speedy completion of the Road, the Company are authorized to issue their own First Mortgage Bonds, having thirty years to run, and having interest coupons payable semi-annually at the rate of six per cent. in gold. By special provision of the act of Congress, these bonds are made a First Mortgage upon the entire road, the Government taking a second lien as security for the repayment of its loan. The principal, as well as interest, is made payable in gold. The mortgage bonds of nearly all other railroads in this country are payable, principal and interest, in currency; and it is asserted, without fear of contradiction, that no other railroad company in the world, building so great an extent of road, issues bonds of equal value with the First Mortgage Bonds now offered for sale by the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

The price of these bonds is now 102, and accrued interest from July 1, in currency. The Company believe that at this price their bonds are the safest and most profitable investment in the market, and they confidently expect that they will shortly command a higher premium than any similar security. The Company reserve the right to advance the price at any time, and will not fill any orders or receive any subscriptions on which the money has not been actually paid at the Company's office before the time of such advance. Subscriptions will be received in New-York by the Company's advertised agents throughout the United States, at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau-street, and by

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
Bankers, No. 59 Wall-street.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 14, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	66	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	3,526	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	500	Pork, bbls	....
Cornmeal, bags	....	Cut Meats, pkgs	256
Wheat, bushels	1,090	Lard, pkgs	226
Corn, bushels	....	Beer, tcs. and bbls	....
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls	....
Oats, bushels	....	Petroleum, bbls	2,398

ASHES—Have been inactive at $8 25@$8 37 for Pots and $9 25@$9 37½ for Pearls ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Continues dull and heavy, at 45c.@50c. for Yellow, ℔ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The market exhibits no notable changes. The trade demand has been quite moderate on the basis of our previous quotations, including Men's Thick and Kip Boots at $2 50@$4 50; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 37@$2 25; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$5; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $3@$3 75; Youths', $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 35; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $2@$2 62; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $2@$2 75; Boys', $1 35@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 95c.@$1 30; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1@$1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 15@$2 10; Ladies' Sewed Goat, Kid and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged Buff, Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 50@$2 25; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 60c.@$1; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$3; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@$3; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Fancy Children's S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1, ℔ pair.

BRICKS—Have been in less request at easier prices including common Hard at $8 50@$12; Croton at $18@$22, and Philadelphia Front at $45@$50 ℔ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been very sparingly dealt in, including Adamantine at 21c.@23c. for light weights, Plain Sperm at 45c., and Patent do., 55c. ℔ lb.

CEMENT—Has been in request and steady. Rosendale at $1 75 ℔ bbl.

COAL—Continues quiet at former rates. Anthracite from yard, $5@$7 ℔ ton of 2,000 lbs.; Liverpool House Cannel, $16@$17; do. Gas Cannel, $11@$12 ℔ ton of 2,240 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand has been limited; prices have not varied essentially. We quote: Java at 22½c. @23½c.; Maracaibo, 15½c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 15½c. @16½c.; Rio, 8½c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c. @19c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 14½c. @15c., all in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been moderately inquired for by spinners, and sparingly sought after by speculators at irregular and drooping prices. Sales have been reported of 1,740 bales, including 1,420 bales to spinners, and 320 bales to speculators, the market closing quiet. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA are quoting as follows, in their letters for to-morrow's steamer, the

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Upland.	Mobile	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℔ lb.	26½	26¾	27 @—
Good Ordinary	28	28¾	28¾@29¼
Low Middling	30¾	31	31¼@31½
Middling	32	32¼	32½@32¾
Good Middling	33¼	33½	34 @—

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	3,352
Receipts last week	4,567
Receipts preceding week	4,829
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	373,461
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	599,193
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	546
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	215,865
Exports since Sept. 1	369,156
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	58,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	2,170,000
Receipts same time 1866-7	1,842,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,331,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	1,682,500
Exports same time 1866-7	1,481,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	100,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	180,000

DRY GOODS—The market has been inactive, since our last, owing partly to the increasing firmness of holders, particularly of domestic cottons. Prices of desirable goods are generally quite well supported, and exhibit, in many instances, an upward tendenc

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOODS—Have been in rather better demand at generally firm prices.

FEATHERS—Have been dull and heavy, including Live Geese at 75c.@85c. ℔ lb.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Continue inactive at from $3 10@$3 15 for Canton ℔ box.

FISH—A fair trade inquiry has been experienced for the principal kinds, including Dry Cod at $6 37 @$7 12 ℔ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $21 75@$23 25; No. 2 do., $17 75@$20 50; No. 3 do., $8 50@$11 ℔ bbl. Pickled Herring, $6@$9 50 ℔ bbl. Smoked Herring, 30c.@40c. for Scale, and 24c.@28c. for No. 1 ℔ box.

FRUIT—Foreign varieties have been in moderate request, including Layer Raisins at $3 90@$3 95 ℔ box, Currants at 11c.@11½c., Almonds at 13c.@35c., and Figs at 11c.@22c. ℔ lb.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been quite dull at essen tially unaltered quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quoted off again 5c.@10c. ℔ bbl., on a very moderate business in all descriptions, the market closing quite dull. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,850 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 50@$7 20; very inferior to fair ordinary extra State at $7 85@$8 65; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $8 65@$9 80, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $8 40@$9 30 ℔ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 50@$7 20
Extra State	7 85@ 9 80
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 85@13 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	8 40@ 9 30
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 35@13 50
Extra Genesee	9 90@13 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 50@16 00

Southern Flour is very quiet at drooping prices; sales have been reported since our last of 460 bbls., at $8 30@$9 90 for very poor to fair, and $9 90@$15 75 for fair to very superior extra, ℔ bbl. California Flour continues quiet and declining; sales have been reported of 1,000 sacks at $10 10@$12 50 for extras ℔ 196 lbs. Rye Flour is dull at $7 50@$9 80 for inferior to choice ℔ bbl.; sales, 230 bbls. Corn Meal has been in fair request at $5 75@$5 85 for Jersey, $5 60 @$5 90 for Western, $5 90 for Brooklyn, $5 85 for Marsh's Caloric, $5 25 for City, and $6 15 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales, 650 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been rather more freely offered and purchased at, however, declining prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 47,500 bushels, including red Canada at $2 30: White Michigan at $2 50@$2 85; Racine Spring on private terms: No. 2 Spring at $1 91@$1 95: White Southern, very poor to prime, at $2 10@$2 57, and new White Arkansas (the first received here) at $2 50 ℔ bushel. Corn has been in fair demand, and prices of prime lots have been well supported. Sales have been made, since our last, of 91,000 bushels at $1 05 @$1 11 for poor to choice New Mixed Western; $1 01 @$1 03 for unsound do., in store; $1 13 for sound old do., in store; $1 14½@$1 16 for White Western; $1 16 for choice Yellow do., and $1 16, in store, for old White Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye has been inactive, at from $1 70@$1 87 ℔ bushel. Nothing new in Barley. Of Barley Malt, sales were made to the extent of 2,100 bushels at $2 30@$2 35 ℔ bushel. Oats have been quiet and slightly depressed in price. Sales have been reported of 39,500 bushels Western at 86c., afloat and to arrive, and 84c., in store, ℔ bushel.

The movements in wheat in the Milwaukee market, week ending with July 11, Messrs. GEO. I. JONES & Co. notice thus: "The wheat market during the week has been rather quiet, and for the most part firm, until within the last day or two. Early in the week there was an improvement of 6c. to 7c. ℔ bushel on last week's closing quotations, and the local operators generally seemed for a while to have more confidence in prices ruling high, and were disposed to buy freely for this month's delivery. Several lots also being taken for shipment tended to strengthen the market, but the decline in Liverpool and New-York has since caused a reaction, and the improvement has been lost. The great bulk of the stock is still held by a few parties, who continue to show their faith by buying on every depression in prices; and as the receipts have fallen off considerably, averaging only 8,500 per day, the amount of wheat offering on the market is small. The arrivals are likely to continue light from now until after harvest. The stock in store has been reduced to 515,000 bushels. The weather has been most favorable for the crops, and the reports from the farmers are very encouraging. The wheat in this State that was lodged last week by the heavy storms has all righted again. We quote: No. 1 Spring Wheat, in store, subject to 2c. storage, at $1 83½; No. 2 at $1 76. Receipts for week, 50,421 bushels. Shipments—132,200 bushels, as follows: 80,793 bushels to Oswego, 42,606 to Buffalo, 5,000 to Ogdensburg and 3,801 bushels by railroad. No. 1, at to-day's rates, would cost $1 91 laid down at Buffalo, $1 96 at Oswego and $2 06 at New-York." The Albany *Argus* of this morning gives the following list of grain boats as having passed Fultonville during the 48 hours ending 10 A. M., July 13, 1868: Samuel Monell, Jr., Buffalo, corn; St. James, Buffalo, oats, &c.; C. H. Conner, Buffalo, wheat; Clyde, Rochester, oats, &c.; Fred. Delano, Buffalo, corn; Lieut.-Gen. Grant, Buffalo, corn; David Fales, Buffalo, wheat; S. N. Derrick, Buffalo, corn; E. M. Graham, Buffalo, corn; S. A. Waterman, Buffalo, wheat; Jas. L. Bennett, Buffalo, corn to Schenectady; David Ellis, Jr., Buffalo, corn; Abram Wood, Buffalo, corn; Geo. E. Jennings, Buffalo, corn; John Tifft, Buffalo, corn; Vibbard, Buffalo, corn; E. T. Armstrong, Buffalo, corn; Katie, Buffalo, corn; A. J. Laban, Buffalo, corn; Wamba, Oswego, wheat; John R. Weld, Buffalo, corn; Pallas, Buffalo, corn; A. N. Pomeroy, Buffalo, corn; Detroit, Buffalo, corn; S. D. Streeter, Montezuma, malt and oats; Jas. Elsell, Buffalo, oats, &c.; Juan, Buffalo, corn; Julia, Buffalo, corn; T. W. Furbeck, Buffalo, corn; Durange, Buffalo, corn, Port Gibson, Buffalo, corn; Senator Kline, Buffalo, wheat; E. T. Neal, Buffalo, corn.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been quiet since our last at 17½c.@18c., and 22½c.@22¾c. respectively.

GUANO—Peruvian continues in fair request at $87 ℔ ton.

HAY—North River Bale continues in moderate demand at 65c.@70c. for shipping, and 95c.@$1 25 for poor to choice, for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw is inactive at 70c.@95c. for short and long ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been partially neglected and quoted quite heavy, including American at 10c.@40c. for new; older growths, 5c.@20c., and Foreign at 20c. @35c. ℔ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 10c.@15c.; good to prime, 20c.@25c.; choice to fancy, 30c.@35c. Eastern, prime to choice, 25c.@30c. Wisconsins, common to fancy, 20c.@40c. Michigans, common to fair, 10c.@15c. Foreign—Bavarians, 25c.@35c.; Belgians, 20c.@25c. ℔ lb.

HEMP—Has been very quiet, including American at $172 50@$180 for undressed, and $270@$290 for dressed ℔ ton; Jute at 6c.@6½c., gold, ℔ lb.; Manila, 9¾c., gold, ℔ lb.

HIDES—Have been in less request at less buoyant prices.

LATHS—Continue in fair demand, closing at $3 for Eastern, ℔ 1,000.

LEATHER—Sole has been in quite moderate request since our last, including Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak light Cropped, good, 42c.@45c.; Oak middle Cropped, good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Bellies, Cropped, good, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 29c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 28½c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 25c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 20½c.@22½c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough Heavy, 41c.@45c., cash, ℔ lb.

LIME—Rockland has been in moderate demand at $1 10 for Common, and $2 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been fairly active and steady, including Eastern Spruce at $17@$20 ℔ thousand.

METALS—Have been in pretty fair request and generally buoyant in price, including Ingot Copper at 23c.@23½c. ℔ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $38 50@$40; No. 2 do., $35@$37; Scotch Pig, $40 @$43 50; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $81 50@$87 50 ℔ ton; Pig Lead, $6 25@$6 87½, in gold, ℔ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, 6⅜c.@6½c., in gold, ℔ lb.; Straits Tin, 24c.@24½c., in gold, ℔ lb.; Banca Tin, 26½c.@27c., in gold, ℔ lb.; I. C. Coke Plates, $6 75@$7 50; Terne do., $6 25@$8 12½, gold, ℔ box; Zinc, 12c.@13c. ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues very quiet, including Porto Rico at 47½c.@70c.; Cuba at 30c.@53c.; English Islands at 54c.@55c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in better supply and less request, including Spirits Turpentine at 43c.@44½c. ℔ gallon; Crude at $4@$4 25; Resin at $2 75@$8 50 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 25@$3 62½; Pitch at $3 50 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Continue inactive, including Crude Whale at 82c.@83c.; Bleached Whale at 87½c.@90c.; Crude Sperm at $1 90@$1 95; Unbleached Whale at $2 15@$2 20; Lard Oil at $1 25@$1 45; Red Oil at 80c.@$1; Linseed Oil at 98c.@$1 03; Olive, $2 31@$2 37 ℔ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET—Week ending with July 13.—*Sperm*—Has continued in fair request, and we note sales of 420 bbls., in parcels, of fair to interior quality, for manufacture, on private terms, and 500 do. prime, for export, at $1 90 ℔ gallon. *Whale*—Has been a little more active, and a sale was made to one manufacturer of 1,400 bbls. Northern, on private terms.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Barrels Sperm.	Barrels Whale.	Pounds Bone
From Jan. 1 to July 13, '68	17,394	53,117	725,229
Same time last year	18,381	62,749	692,468
Exports for the week ending July 13, 1868	230	27	4,791
Previously	8,369	6,688	414,326
From Jan. 1 to date	8,599	6,715	419,117
Same time last year	11,636	11,394	274,400

—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Has been in limited demand and heavy at 16⅜c.@17½c. for Crude in bulk; 22c.@22½c. for do. in bbls.; 31½c.@35½c. for Refined, in bond, and 37c.@38½c. for Refined, free, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active and lower in price, closing decidedly in favor of purchasers; sales have been reported since our last of 2,450 bbls., in lots, at $28 50@$28 75, closing at $28 62½, regular, for New Western Mess; $28@$28 50 for old Mess; $24@$24 50 for Prime Mess, and $22@$22 75 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand and firm; sales equal to 225 pkgs. at 16½c. @17½c. for Hams, and 12½c.@13½c. for Shoulders; also 19c.@20½c. for bagged Hams, ℔ lb. Bacon continues quiet but steady; 70 boxes ice-cured Long Cut Hams were sold, partly at 17c. ℔ lb. Lard has been in less demand and heavy; sales have been reported since our last of 550 tcs. and bbls. at 17c.@18½c. for poor to very choice, chiefly at 18c. for prime steam, ℔ lb. Beef continues inactive at $15@$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20 50@$24 75 for Extra do., and $9@$15 for interior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 185 bbls. Tierce Beef is very dull, including inferior to choice Prime Mess at $21 @$33, and India Mess at $30@$36 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams are inactive at $25@$35 for State and Western ℔ bbl. Butter and Cheese continue in fair demand. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Fresh pails, State and Jersey, ℔ lb	30	@35
Pennsylvania, ℔ lb., fresh pails	30	@36
State, firkins, ℔ lb	34	@36
State, half-firkin, tubs, ℔ lb	31	@35
Welsh tubs, ℔ lb	30	@35
Western Reserve, tubs, ℔ lb	26	@28
Illinois and Wisconsin, tubs, ℔ lb	25	@27
Western Reserve, firkins, ℔ lb	27	@29
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, ℔ lb	25	@27

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℔ lb	14½	@15½
Factory Dairies, fair quality, ℔ lb	11	@13½
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℔ lb	14	@14½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ℔ lb	9	@12
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	6	@ 9

PRINTING CLOTHS—The Providence *Journal* says: "During the past week the demand has increased from printers, which, with the light stock of gray cloths, has enabled the producers to obtain a moderate advance on previous prices. Prices, however, are still scarcely remunerative at the present value of the raw material, market closing very firm; extras 9¾c. The following are the sales: 1,000 pieces, 52x52, 7¾c.; 1,000 pieces, 52x52, 7½c.; 5,000 pieces, 56x60, 8c.; 3,000 pieces, 56x60, 8⅛c.; 5,000 pieces, 60x64, 8⅜c.; 10,000 pieces, 64x64, 8¾c., common, early in the week; 5,000 pieces, 64x64, 8⅞c.; 52,000 pieces, 64x64, 9c.; 25,000 pieces, 64x64, 9⅛c., extra. Total, 107,-000 pieces."

RICE—Has been in very moderate request at declining prices, including Carolina at $10 50@$11 25 and Rangoon at $9 37@$9 87 ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in rather better demand, including Cadiz at 38c.; Turk's Island at 45c., by the cargo, ℔ bushel; Liverpool ground at $1 75@$1 80; do. fine at $2 50@$2 90, and Prussian at $3 25 ℔ sack.

SEEDS—Have been in fair request, especially Clover, which has been on the advance. We quote: Clover at from 11½c.@12½c.; Rough Flax at $2 65@$2 75; Calcutta Linseed at $2 10@$2 17½, in Boston and New-York, gold; Timothy at $2 45@$2 60 ℔ bushel.

SKINS—Have been in light demand, including Honduras Deer at 45c.; San Juan at 42c.@44c.; Bolivar at 32½c.; Sisal at 46c.@48c.; Vera Cruz at 42c.; Chagres at 45c.; Puerto Cabello at 37c.@39c., gold, ℔ lb.; Tampico Goat at 55c.; Matamoras at 55c.; Buenos Ayres at 30c.@35c.; Payta at 30c.@32c., gold, ℔ lb.; Curacoa at 35c.@42½c., currency; Cape at 42½c.@47½c., currency, and Madras at 40c.@45c. each.

SOAP—Has been moderately inquired for, including Castile at 16½c.@16¾c.; Colgate's Pale, 9½c.; Family, 10c., and No. 1 at 7c. ℔ lb.

SPICES—Have been quiet at about former rates, including Mace at 90c.@95c.; No. 1 Nutmegs at 87c. @88c.; Cassia at 51½c.@52c.; Cloves at 26½c.@27c.; Pepper at 23½c.@24c.; Pimento at 20½c.@21c.; Ginger at 11c.@11½c., in gold, ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in limited request and heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 630 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11½c.@13½c., and 275 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@12½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars continue quiet at from 14c.@16⅜c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 121,000 lbs. Tallow at 11⅞c.@12c.; 38,000 lbs. Stearine at 18c.@19½c., and 25,500 lbs. Grease at 9c.@11c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Have been in very moderate request, including Gunpowder and Imperial at from $1@$1 85; Hyson at from 90c.@$1 50; Young Hyson at 77½c.@$1 65; Uncolored Japan at from 87½c.@$1 25; Oolong at from 68c.@$1 60; Souchong and Congou at from 67½c.@$1 25 ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—Trade has been without notable animation since our last, yet prices have not varied essentially. We quote: Kentucky Lugs at 8½c.@10½c.; Common Leaf, 9½c.@13c.; Medium Leaf, 10½c.@14½c.; Good Leaf, 13½c.@16½c.; Fine Leaf, 15c.@18c.; Selections, 17c.@20c. ℔ lb. We quote *Seed Leaf* thus: Connecticut and Massachusetts fillers, 6c. @7c.; average lots, 18c.@30c.; fine wrappers, 35c.@55c. New-York State fillers, 5c.@5½c.; average lots, 8c.@14c.; wrappers, 12c.@35c. Pennsylvania and Ohio fillers, 5c.@5½c.; average lots, 9c.@16c.; wrappers, 15c.@40c. ℔ lb. *Havana*—Common, 80c.@85c.; Good, 95c.@$1; Fine, $1 05@$1 10. *Yara*—I. cut, 82c.@85c.; II. cut, $1 07½@$1 12; average lots, 92½c.@95c. ℔ lb. *Manufactured Tobacco* thus—Black Work, Common and Medium, 17½c. @22c.; Good and Fine, 23c.@30c. Bright Work, Common and Medium, 25c.@45c.; Good and Fine, 50c.@85c., in bond, ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Is quite dull and altogether nominal in price.

WHALEBONE—There has been less inquiry for this article. We quote Arctic at 62c.@62½c. ℔ lb.

WOOL—The supply gains on the demand, which is a very moderate one at present. Prices tend downward. The receipts of new clip are now quite liberal, and receivers are offering to sell at the going rates, in most instances, without reserve.

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan and Indiana.	
Extra and above	46@50
¾ and ¾ blood do.	45@48
Common and ¼ do.	42@44
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	60@67
Extra to XX do.	49@55
½ and ¾ blood do.	47@50
Common and ¼	43@45
Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa.	
Extra and above	44@47
½ and ¾ blood fleece	40@44
Common and ¼ fleece	39@42
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	43@50
Unwashed fleeces	30@35
Unwashed fleece, burry	20@25
Texas.	
Washed fleece	35@45
Unwashed fleece, medium to fine	25@33
Common fleece	20@23
Common fleece, burry	18@23
California.	
Spring Clip, A P	32@35
Spring Clip, A 1	29@33
Spring Clip, A 2	28@30
Spring Clip, B	26@30
Spring Clip, S	18@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, A P	27@30
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 1	24@28
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 2	22@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, B	22@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, S	21@25
Burry Lots 2c.@10c. ℔ lb. less.	
Pulled, extra	30@40
Pulled, super	30@38
Pulled, low	24@30
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	40@50
Super	42@48
No. 1	33@38
No. 2	14@20
Lambs	35@43
Western limed, pulled	35@40
Southern limed, pulled	30@35
Tub washed	45@54

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 81,000 bushels Corn and Wheat, by steamer, at 5½d.@6d. ℔ bushel. For London a lot of Wheat at 6d. ℔ bushel. For Cadiz, a bark, with light pipe staves, at $28 ℔ thousand.

PERSONAL.

WILLIAM J. TASSIE.—IF MR. WILLIAM J. TASSIE, who married Miss Burgoyne at Dublin, in the year 1859, and who subsequently emigrated to America and resided at New-York from 1861 to 1864, and is believed to have entered the United States Navy in July, 1864, will apply to Messrs. DEANE & CHUBB, No. 14 South Square, Gray's Inn, London, he will hear of something to his advantage.

A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES TO HAVE her infant adopted; is four months old. Call at No. 50 Clinton-st., top floor, rear.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PARTNER WANTED—IN A WELL-ESTABLISHED retail dry goods business, located two hours' ride from New-York; capital required $5,000. For particulars see or address Mr. E. M. FROST, Nos. 71 and 73 Worth-st., New-York.

$3,000—PARTNER WANTED TO JOIN equally in an agreeable business; no risk; $30,000 can be made in six months. Inquire at No. 116 West 32d-st

AUCTION SALES.

A. S. RICHARDS & Co., Auctioneers.

ONE THOUSAND CASES BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.—A. S. RICHARDS & CO. will sell at their salesrooms, No. 7 College-place, between Murray and Barclay sts., WEDNESDAY, July 15, at 10½ o'clock, a great variety of seasonable goods. Auction sales every Wednesday morning during the year, always by catalogue.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell at auction, TUESDAY, July 21, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom:
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STOCKS, BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF MRS. SARAH TALMAN, DECEASED.

	Par value.
20 shares Merchants' Exchange National Bank	$50 each
203 shares Bank of New-York National Banking Association	100 each
96 shares National Bank of Commerce	100 each
57 shares Bank of America	100 each
20 shares National Bank of the Commonwealth	100 each
38 shares City National Bank of New-York	100 each
100 shares Phœnix National Bank of the City of New-York	20 each
30 shares Park National Bank	100 each
30 shares Importers' and Traders' National Bank	100 each
40 shares Marine National Bank	50 each
26 shares Metropolitan National Bank	100 each
20 shares National Bank of the State of New-York	100 each
65 shares Shoe and Leather National Bank	100 each
40 shares Grocers' National Bank	50 each
120 shares People's National Bank	25 each
10 shares New-York County National Bank	100 each
33 shares Continental National Bank	100 each
20 shares Corn Exchange Bank	100 each
26 shares National Bank of North America	100 each
26 shares Nassau Bank	100 each
20 shares North River Bank	50 each
60 shares American Exchange National Bank	100 each
10 shares Atlantic National Bank, City of New-York	75 each
15 shares First National Bank, City of Brooklyn	100 each
100 shares Fourth National Bank, City of New-York	100 each
16 shares National Mechanics' Banking Association	50 each
40 shares Washington Insurance Company of the City of New-York	50 each
160 shares Harlem Gas Light Company	50 each
10 shares New-York Central Railroad Company	100 each
20 shares Sixth-avenue Railroad Company	100 each
23 shares Eighth-avenue Railroad Company	100 each

By order of EDWARD DEWITT, Executor.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION OF SALE AT DUNELLEN.

Encouraged by the great success of the first sale, the N. J. Land Improvement Co. offers at public sale, 1,000 BUILDING LOTS AT DUNELLEN, FORMERLY NEWMARKET, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, one hour and a quarter from New-York.

LEWIS E. WOOD, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, commencing at 12, noon, on the grounds, 1,000 valuable lots, situated as above.

These lots are located at the new town of Dunnellen, 2½ miles west of Plainfield, and are remarkable for the beauty and healthfulness of location.

The soil is sandy loam, very dry, and yet rich and productive. Washington Rock, celebrated in Revolutionary history, is only two miles distant. To persons of moderate means, seeking a home in the country, this place offers rare attractions.

AN EXTRA TRAIN will leave New-York, foot of Liberty-st., at 10½ o'clock A. M. on the day of sale, returning after the sale.

Free tickets, to a limited extent, can be obtained at the office of Central N. J. Land Improvement Co., No. 103 Liberty-st., on the day previous to the sale. Terms of sale will be 10 per cent., cash, on the day of sale; 30 per cent. more in 30 days: the balance can remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

A. D. HOPE, General Agent.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, July 15 and 16, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., unclaimed baggage, by order of Adams Express Company.

ALSO,

By order of the Harnden Express Company, about 300 packages, parcels, &c., of unclaimed baggage. Also, by order National Express Company, about 200 packages, &c., unclaimed baggage.

Also, at 12 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, for account of whom it may concern, mahogany-frame billiard table, with balls, cues, counters, &c.

BY ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker, salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL BY auction, on THIS DAY, July 15, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 203 East 82d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., genteel household furniture, consisting as follows: Parlor and chamber suites in black walnut and mahogany, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mantel mirrors, etageres, bookcases, hair and husk mattresses, bedding, crockery, and a general assortment of kitchen furniture, &c. Also, about 300 volumes of books and shells, &c.

W. O. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer.

L. M. HOFFMAN'S SON & CO. WILL sell, on WEDNESDAY, July 16, 1868, at 11 A. M., at No. 111 Pearl-st., New-York, the following condemned supplies, viz.:

149 barrels ROASTED and GROUND COFFEE, adulterated with non-deleterious substances.

By order of C. L. KILBURN,
Bvt.-Brig.-Gen., A. C. G. S., U. S. A.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1868.

WILL BE SOLD ON THURSDAY, JULY 30.

By order of Hon. EDWARD JORDAN, Solicitor of the Treasury, the Iron Steamer VIRGIN.

Clyde-built; length, 216 ft.; breadth, 24 ft. 5 in.; depth of hold, 10 ft. 9 in.; tonnage, 441 84-100; engines double oscillating.

For further particulars inquire at the Revenue Cutter office, Custom House.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—BY ORDER OF THE Supreme Court, HENRY C. TANNER, Receiver of the Artisans' Bank, will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, the 23d day of July, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., Auctioneers, the remaining real estate, notes, checks, drafts, accounts and judgments, now in his hands as Receiver of the Artisans' Bank. For catalogues and particulars apply to A. PRENTICE, Attorney for Receiver,
jy1-2aw3w-W* No. 195 Broadway, New-York City.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer—Salesroom 101 Liberty-st.

WILL SELL BY AUCTION THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, second-hand furniture, &c., removed for convenience of sale. Also, part assignee's stock of genteel household furniture, desks, fancy goods, &c. Catalogues at sale.

SACKETT, BELCHER & CO.—THE REmaining assets and book accounts of said firm will be sold by LAWRENCE & STRATTON, at public auction, at No. 11 Pine-st., New-York, on the 15th of July, 1868, at 12 M., including certain lands in Texas. For further information call as above.

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF OGDENSBURG HARBOR, N. Y.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M. MONDAY, Aug. 10, 1868, for deepening by dredging the harbor of Ogdensburg, N. Y., so as to give twelve feet of water at the lowest stage, in the following places, viz.:

SECTION I. On the outer bar across the channel into the upper harbor, northeasterly from the lighthouse, where about 13,000 cubic yards of hard sand is estimated to require removal.

SECTION II. Between the bridge, the ferry wharf and the Rome Railroad depot, where, it is estimated, about 25,000 cubic yards of very hard "hard-pan," with gravel and small boulders, must be taken out.

All the material (which will be measured in the scows) must be dumped at least half a mile below the outer bar, in deep water, at a point to be marked.

The work must be commenced as soon as possible, and no later than Sept. 15, 1868, continued as long as possible this season, and completed by the 30th of November, 1869.

Bidders must propose for each section separately, and separate contracts will be made for each.

Bids must be made upon printed blanks, which can be procured at this office, (or similar written ones,) which must be properly filled up and signed as indicated. All the information possessed at this office will be given to bidders, *but all wishing to contract are particularly requested to examine at Ogdensburg before sending in their bids.*

C. E. BLUNT,
Lieut.-Col. Engineers and Brevet-Col. U. S. A.
U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., July 14, 1868.

NOTICE TO DOCK BUILDERS.

Sealed proposals for the building of a bulkhead on the Hudson River, in front of land of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, between South 8th-st. and South 9th-st., Jersey City, N. J., with the requisite excavations therefor, will be received at the office of the Company, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, until Monday, July 20, 1868.

Specifications for the work may be had on application at the Company's office.

NEW-YORK, July 10, 1868.

ARMY BUILDING, COR. GREENE AND HOUSTON STS., NEW-YORK, July 13, 1868.

PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) WILL BE received by the undersigned until 12 M. WEDNESDAY, July 15, for

SMOKED HAMS—First quality, sugar cured, to be bagged and packed in tierces.

SPLIT PEAS—First quality.

HOMINY—First quality, white flint corn No. 4.

Such quantities of the above three articles as may be required during the months of July, August and September, 1868.

20,000 pounds Carolina RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels.

50,000 pounds green RIO COFFEE, in original bags. Bids to be made duty paid.

5,000 pounds WHITE COFFEE SUGAR, A.

The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, &c., same as stated in previous advertisements from this office.

G. L. KILBURN,
Brevet Brigadier-General and A. C. G. S.

DRY GOODS.

AT JACKSON'S,

No. 551 BROADWAY.

JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION, A FULL LINE OF BLACK GRENADINES, HERNANIS, FLORENTINES, BAREGES, TAMISE CLOTHS, MALTESE CLOTHS, CRAPE CLOTHS, BOMBAZINES, &c., &c., IN ALL WIDTHS. ALSO, SOME EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN TRAVELING DRESS GOODS, CONSISTING OF PONGEES, BAREGES, SERGES, WASH POPLINS, SEASIDE POPLINS, POPLIN DE PARIS, &c., 4s., 5s., 6s., PER YARD. A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PLAID STRIPED AND CHENE MOHAIR GOODS FROM $3 TO $4 PER DRESS.

SUITS MADE UP AND MOURNING ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE. HANDSOME BONNETS FROM $5 TO $8.

N.B.—ONE CASE OF BLACK MOHAIR ALPACAS, 62½c. PER YARD. THESE GOODS ARE GOOD VALUE AT $1.

BEAUTIFUL TOYS.

At STAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

R. H. MACY.

FANCY DRY GOODS
AT POPULAR PRICES.
14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

FANS—FANS—25 CENTS.

Thread gloves, 25 cents. Hoop skirts, best quality, 75 cents. French wove corsets, whalebone, $1. Dress trimmings, linen collars, handkerchiefs, at low prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE IN the lofts at No. 134 4th-av. CONKLIN & BAYLES.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
LOTTERY OF LIFE. Characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Charles Fisher, Edw. Lamb, T. J. Rind, B. T. Ringgold, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss M. Barrett, Miss F. Carman and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
A FLASH OF LIGHTNING. Characters by Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, M. Rankin, J. C. Williamson, G. F. Browne, H. Ryner, H. Murdoch, Miss Blanche Grey, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Amelia Harris and others.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THE GRAND DUCHESS. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
PANTOMIMES, BALLETS, FARCES, BURLESQUES, ACROBATS, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL,
14th-st, near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS AND HUMORISTS, DANCES, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., near 58th-st.
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. By a grand Orchestra, under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

ART GALLERY.
No. 845 Broadway.
THE GREAT NATIONAL PAINTING OF "THE NEW REPUBLIC." By Ferd. Pauwels.

Terms of the New-York Times.

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The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	$5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Queen has approved the Irish and Scotch Reform bills. The son of King THEODORUS is on a visit to the Queen at Osborne.

The General commanding the troops at Madrid, at a review on Monday, in a speech, warned them against making any demonstrations of sympathy with the late movement against the Government. It is rumored that martial law has been proclaimed in the Province of Catalonia.

The rebels in China are reported to have raised the siege of Tien-tsin, their efforts to take the place having failed.

The Cunard steamship *Cuba*, from Liverpool July 4 and Queenstown July 5, arrived at this port last evening.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate the credentials of Mr. PINCKNEY WHITE, newly appointed Senator from Maryland, were presented, and Mr. WHITE sworn in. Some unimportant amendments to the bill providing for the filling of vacancies in the Executive Departments were made, and the bill was passed. The bill to authorize the issue of three per cent. temporary loan certificates, to redeem the compound interest notes, was taken up. The question was on the amendment offered by Mr. TRUMBULL authorizing monthly sales of gold by the Treasury Department, not exceeding $10,000,000 per month, until not more than $40,000,000 is left in the Department. A lengthy debate ensued, but Mr. SHERMAN insisting upon the special order, the Funding bill was taken up and the other laid aside. Mr. HENDRICKS addressed the Senate generally upon the finances, the expenses of the Government, retrenchment, the Republican and Democratic platforms, and the merits of the candidates for President and Vice-President. Mr. STEWART replied at length to the arguments of Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. COLE also made a lengthy speech, after which the Senate went into Executive Session. The discussion of the Funding bill was continued at the evening session, but was not concluded.

After the transaction of some unimportant business, the House went into Committee of the Whole to consider the bill making the required appropriation for the purchase of Alaska. The question was on Mr. BUTLER's appeal from the decision of the Chair, which ruled out of order his proposition to retain $500,000 of the purchase money to settle the claims of American citizens against the Russian Government. The decision was sustained by yeas 92, nays 27. A substitute offered by Mr. LOUGHRIDGE making the appropriation, but declaring that the extension of citizenship and making appropriations are subjects which Congress alone has power to decide, was agreed to—yeas 71, nays 34. The bill was then reported to the House, Mr. BANKS having the close of the debate. He portioned out his time to members for ten minute speeches, and when these had all been made, Mr. LOUGHRIDGE's substitute was agreed to, and the bill passed, yeas 114, nays 42. The bill making appropriations for the Columbia Deaf and Dumb Institute, was then taken up, and after a lengthy debate, the bill meeting with much opposition, was laid aside without decisive action. The Conference Committee on the Civil Appropriation bill submitted a report which was agreed to. A motion to dispense with the evening session on account of the heat was objected to, and the House took a recess till evening. At the evening session, the House being in Committee of the Whole for general debate, was addressed by Mr. VAN TRUMP, Mr. BUTLER and Mr. SCHOFIELD, on the policy of the Republican Party and the financial question.

GENERAL.

The annual report of the National Academy of Sciences submitted to Congress shows that five new members have been chosen: BROWN SEQUARD, of Massachusetts; WM. FERRAL, of Virginia; GEO. J. BUSH, of Connecticut; J. C. WATSON, of Michigan; and Dr. J. G. HOLBROOK, of South Carolina. Prof. BACHE, the deceased President, bequeathed his real and personal property, after the death of his wife and sister, to the Academy, for the prosecution of researches in Natural and Physical Science. The report is accompanied by an elaborate report on the collection of duties on distilled spirits, including the experiments with the different kinds of metres by Profs. HENRY and HILYARD.

A letter from the Cimarron Mines, in New-Mexico, mentions the discovery of remarkably rich gulch diggings in the vicinity of Raton Mountains. There are now about five thousand people in the mines. The yield of gold is from $10 to $50 per hand daily, and in some instances it has reached $500. Exceedingly rich quartz has also been found, one lode yielding 75 cents per pound of quartz, and in another, called the Aztec, the vein is eight feet wide, of decomposed rock, streaked all through with wave or string gold, visible to the eye. The lode is several thousand feet in extent, and appears to be equally rich all through. Mr. MUNSEN, Assayer at the United States Mint, at Denver, made an assay of some average samples, and pronounced the yield $19,455 of gold and $189 of silver, or a total of $19,644 per ton.

The Trustees of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, at a late meeting, decided to give up the plan of reorganization adopted two years ago, and to devote most of the income from the national land scrip to the three farms recently purchased with a portion of the land scrip fund. The faculty has been reduced to four Professors, without a President, and there is no Professor or Professorship of Agriculture. The Professor of Greek and Latin has been appointed Executive Superintendent of the Farms. The late President, JOHN FRASER, and Profs. G. C. CALDWELL, FRANCIS FOWLER and JOHN PHIN have withdrawn from the institution. President FRASER has gone to the University of Kansas, and Prof. CALDWELL takes the chair of Agricultural Chemistry at the Cornell University.

A resolution has been reported in the House of Representatives by Mr. LYNCH, of Maine, authorizing the appointment of examiners to report on the expediency of discontinuing the Navy-yard at Charlestown, Mass., and enlarging the Navy-yard at Kittery, Me., to such an extent as to accommodate the business now carried on at both.

Full returns of the strawberry crop of Vineland, as near as can be arrived at the present season, make a total of 395,583 quarts, or 12,362 bushels, against 7,745 bushels last season.

The loss by the burning of the lumber yard of TOMLINSON & BARLOW, in Bridgeport, Conn., on Monday morning, was $20,000, on which there was insurance to the amount of $9,000, divided equally between the Niagara, Germania and Atlantic Companies.

The measures to be considered at the International Commercial Convention in Portland, Me., on the 4th of August, are: 1. The completion of the Atlantic and Pacific Railway, from Halifax to San Francisco, by the most direct route; 2. The completion of the Northern Pacific Railway, from St. Lawrence waters to Puget Sound; 3. The Niagara Ship Canal, the Champlain Canal, and new lines of railway from the navigable waters of the lakes to the seaports of New-England; 4. The adjustment, on liberal terms, of the regulations of trade on the continent; 5. Such arrangements of lines of ocean steamers between San Fransisco and China and across the Atlantic Ocean as shall secure daily communications between Europe and Asia,—across the Continent of North America, by connected lines of railway and ocean steamers, on completion of the lines now built or in progress between Halifax and San Francisco.

MARCUS DONOHUE, a constable, was shot by ANNIE STEWART, the keeper of a house of ill-repute in Chicago, on Saturday evening, and mortally wounded. He had been in the house all the afternoon. The difficulty grew out of a game of cards, in which she accused him of cheating. He thereupon threw her down and choked her, when she drew a pistol and shot him.

A Washington telegram says that many Republicans are trying to persuade Commissioner ROLLINS to withdraw his conditional resignation, but he is more likely to resign at once without condition, being so broken in health that a long period of rest is almost an imperative necessity.

Hon. A. TIPTON, formerly a leading East Tennessee Whig, died suddenly on Friday, while at work on his farm in Carter County.

Hon. WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut, has entirely recovered from his recent severe illness.

The Commencement exercises of the University of Vermont will begin Sunday the 4th of August, with the Baccalaureate discourse by President ANGELL. The Phi Beta Kappa address will be delivered the following Tuesday by Senator JAMES W. PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire. The anniversary of the society for religious inquiry will be celebrated on the same day. Rev. Dr. NEWMAN, of Poultney, is the orator. Wednesday is Alumni day. The public exercises will consist of an oration by Judge JOHN A. JAMESON, of Chicago, of the class of 1846, and a poem by Capt. GEORGE F. HUNTING, of the class of 1860. The annual convention of the "Sigma Phi" society will be held on the same day; an oration will be delivered by Prof. JOHN N. POMEROY, of the law department of the University of the City of New-York.

Harvard Commencement begins to-day.

The Commissioners appointed to make a fair division of the public debt of the former Provinces of Canada, between the new Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, are soon to meet to begin their labors. There appears to be difference of opinion as to the total amount, some stating it as being $62,500,000, while the *Journal de Quebec* raises it to above 88 millions.

The jail in Irwinton, Ga., was set on fire and burned a few nights since, and a negro named JOSHUA WILLIAMS, who had been committed on the charge of murdering two brothers, DANIEL and JAS. LUKE, perished in the flames. The jailor lives about a mile from the jail, and it has ever been left unguarded during the night time. It was built of wood, and in a short time was totally destroyed. The charred remains of the negro were found among the ruins.

CHARLES THORPE, the young man from Bridgeport, Conn., who was recently tried at the Presidio of San Francisco on the charge that he was a deserter from the United States army, whose real name was CHARLES CLARK and was sentenced to imprisonment at Alcatraz Island, has brought evidence before Gen. ORD that he was unjustly and falsely accused, and Gen. ORD has accordingly ordered that he be released from confinement and set at liberty.

An immense and enthusiastic Republican ratification meeting was held last evening at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. Resolutions sustaining the Republican platform and candidates were adopted, and addresses were delivered by Lieut.-Gov. STEWART L. WOODFORD, (who presided,) Hon. HORACE GREELEY, Hon. JOSHUA M. VAN COTT and others.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon. The Manhattan Gaslight Company were directed to cease the business of making gas until some means are provided to prevent the escape of foul odors from their works. Dr. HARRIS' weekly letter reported the number of deaths during the past week, in New-York, 614; Brooklyn, 229; many of them attributable, directly or indirectly, to the excessive heat of the atmosphere.

The steamboat *Sylvan Grove*, of Harlem, was ran into in the East River by the steamboat *Providence*, of the Providence line, yesterday afternoon, and but barely escaped being sunk, and causing a sacrifice of life.

The Eighth Assembly District Soldiers' and Sailors' Grant and Colfax Club held a meeting last night at their rooms, No. 274 Grand-street. Col. BURKE, Mr. ADOLPHUS VON DER NAHEM and GEORGE F. LANGBEIN were the speakers.

Cotton was sold to the extent of 1,740 bales yesterday at irregular and drooping prices. Flour, wheat, oats, pork and lard declined slightly, on a moderate trade. Corn was fairly active, and prime lots were very firm. Groceries were quiet. The grain freight market exhibited more animation and firmness.

The Sutro Tunnel.

Perhaps the most impudent job of the session is that which proposes a Government loan or grant—say, more correctly, a gift outright—of five millions, to benefit certain silver mining companies in Nevada. Mr. MOORHEAD and his friends the monopolists are rational in comparison. They start with a certain theory or principle, as we believe unsound, but at least admitting of argument. The Sutro Tunnel project has not principle or anything else in its favor. It is an audacious attempt to plunder an exhausted Treasury for the benefit of companies and speculators who have no more title to Government help, in any shape, than the promoters of dried up oil swindles in Pennsylvania.

The pretence is, that to facilitate the working of mines on what is known as the Comstock lode a tunnel is requisite, which the means of the parties interested do not enable them to construct. Assuming this to be the fact, what follows? Is not the reasonable and proper conclusion this, that the owners of the property to be developed should themselves raise the money on the security of their property? Its value is represented as enormous. Well, so much the easier would be the raising of the money. If the value of the lode amounts to unnumbered hundreds of millions, as we are asked to believe, there would be no difficulty in raising five millions in Wall-street on proper security.

But Wall-street has lost confidence in these mining speculations. Colorado deluded and disgusted it, and Nevada has done a little in the same direction. Capitalists, therefore, would require something more than the assertions as to value, or the promises to pay of the Sutro Tunnel projectors, who hope to find Congress more gullible and accommodating. We trust they will be disappointed. If Congress desires to throw away five millions, it can find deserving objects for its bounty without traveling to Nevada.

Evading the Issue.

The *World*, which mutilated the financial part of the Democratic platform before indorsing it, returns to the subject only for the purpose of misstatement. Our contemporary now refers as follows to the resolution which it previously excluded from its argument:

"The Democratic Party also ask the verdict of the people on the exemption of the wealthy bondholders from taxation. The party expects the Government to keep its engagements, but it wants the question decided whether such engagements are right, and whether in future issues of bonds, such unjust exceptions shall prevail. It is conceded by everybody that the public debt cannot long remain in its present shape. The present bonds must, as rapidly as possible, be replaced by others. Shall the owners of the new bonds be taxable like other owners of property? The Democratic Party want this question decided, and demand that it shall be decided in the affirmative. It has been said that the Supreme Court has given an opinion that Government bonds cannot be taxed by State authority. But nobody ever pretended that they cannot be made taxable by Congressional permission. The Democratic Party demand that the new bonds which must be issued, shall be issued under a law authorizing their taxation at the same rates as other property, but at no higher rates, in order that the public burdens may be equitably distributed according to the ability of taxpayers."

Anything more disingenuous cannot be easily imagined. The statement is that the Democratic demand for the taxation of bonds refers exclusively to future issues; that in regard to the bonds now outstanding, "the party expects the Government to keep its engagements," which in this case exempt the securities from taxation. What says the resolution adopted by the Convention amid great cheering and cries of "Read it again?" Here it is, literally:

"Equal taxation of every species of property, according to its real value, including Government bonds and other public securities."

If the Convention intended to limit the application of this principle to bonds hereafter to be issued, we assume that it would have said so in terms not to be misunderstood. There is some nonsense and not a little humbug in the Tammany platform, but the three financial resolutions—of which we have quoted one—are strikingly clear and pointed. They were the production of the Pendleton men, who have convictions, and therefore resorted to none of the vagueness which marks other resolutions. When they called for equal taxation, bonds included, they meant the present as well as all future bonds. Their words admit of no other interpretation. Had Mr. BELMONT or Mr. TILDEN suggested the rendering which the *World* now puts forward, it would have been received with hisses instead of cheers.

The resolution derives whatever strength it possesses from its directness. It demands bond taxation *now*; it applies to the present bonds; and on this, among other issues, the Democratic Party appeals to the country.

As a mere fiscal principle, the resolution would lack the distinctive feature. Abstractly, apart from present obligations, the Republicans are also favorable to the taxation of bonds, or a corresponding reduction of interest. The fourth resolution in the Chicago platform declares that "it is due to the labor of the nation that taxation should be equalized and reduced as rapidly as the national faith will permit." The *World* affirms no more. And when it insists that the Democratic Party "asks the verdict of the people" solely with reference to the exemption of future bonds from taxation, it simply takes up a position which the Republican Party adopted at Chicago.

The difference between the parties on this issue lies in a nutshell. The Democratic Party calls for the equal taxation of Government bonds forthwith. The Republican Party, on the contrary, advocates taxation equalized "as rapidly as the national faith will permit." Both parties, then, favor equality of taxation. But while the Democrats would enforce it at once, regardless of contracts, the Republicans quality its application with a just respect for the rights of the present bondholders. The real issue before the people is, whether faith shall be broken or upheld; and this issue the *World* evades.

The New Chinese Treaty.

Mr. SEWARD and Mr. BURLINGAME have come to terms upon the Chinese Treaty, which the Celestial Ambassadors came to this country to negotiate. It has been sent by the President to the Senate, where some slight amendments have been proposed, and it is believed it will be ratified to-day.

The text of the treaty has not yet been made public. Its provisions, however, are reported to be of the most general character, and its main importance lies in the fact that it recognizes the Chinese Empire as within the community of the treaty powers and under the protection of the law of nations. In his speech in this City, Mr. BURLINGAME gave it to be understood that he desired to accomplish little beyond this at first. He desired that the national existence and national rights of the Chinese Government should be recognized by the Great Powers of Europe and America, in the same way as they recognize each other's rights and existence. This being done, a few comprehensive arrangements on special matters would enable us to take interest in its practical vindication. These, also, will be established by the treaty. A Washington dispatch has contained the allegation that the Chinese, on their part, throw their ports open to trade, agree to abolish most of their restrictive regulations, and also agree to open their rivers to navigation of foreign vessels to a certain extent; but a later dispatch throws confusion over these points by saying that the treaty contains no commercial provisions, and no stipulations of consequence in regard to the immediate extension of intercourse. It is further affirmed that the treaty establishes the right of emigration between the two countries; makes provision for the protection of emigrants, and allows them to trade or engage in business, and guarantees religious toleration of the broadest kind. We must wait, however, for a knowledge of details until the Senate has passed upon the treaty.

The main fact, as we have already said, is that this treaty and the others which Mr. BURLINGAME will negotiate in Europe, bring China into the community of nations, and under the general principles of international law. It is this advantage which the Chinese Government desire. Some countries have been inclined to treat China as though she had no rights or immunities, and as though they were justified in enforcing upon her whatever their selfishness demanded. She has in this way suffered many wrongs and indignities, and is never free from the danger of others. By putting herself under the recognized system of international law, she will be entitled to all its advantages, and will receive protection from many outrages.

Territorial Purchases.

We hear so frequently of schemes for the acquisition by purchase of foreign territory, that Mr. ELIOT's resolution—added yesterday as a proviso to the Alaska bill—comes none too soon. It declares that the power vested by the Constitution in the President and Senate to enter into treaties with foreign Governments does not include the power to complete the purchase of foreign territory before the necessary appropriations have been made by Congress; and it enacts that no such purchase shall hereafter be entered into until adequate provision has been made by law for its payment.

The principle is sound and its application expedient. The treaty-making power has its proper sphere of action, and with this there is no disposition to interfere. But its authority is subject to the greater authority of Congress over appropriations, and where these are involved, the House not only may but should require an opportunity for reviewing proposed transactions. On any other hypothesis, the President and Senate might incur the most extraordinary expenditures, without hindrance by the House, which is supposed to hold the purse-strings.

The country wants no more territorial acquisitions at present. It ought to have none at any time except within the limitation defined by Mr. ELIOT.

Resumption of Specie Payments.

The bill reported to the House by Mr. LYNCH, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, and the amendment offered on the 4th of June by Mr. SHERMAN to the bill reported on the 16th of January in the Senate relating to United States notes, deserve careful attention. The former provides that on and after May 1, 1869, the United States notes now outstanding, popularly known as greenbacks, shall when received into the Treasury be destroyed; that notes of the same denomination be issued, payable in coin on demand at and after one year from date; that all national bank notes so received at the Treasury shall, according to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, be redeemed by the banks issuing them in legal-tender notes, which last when received into the Treasury shall be destroyed, and in lieu thereof the new notes above provided for shall be issued. The whole amount of the new notes not to exceed the amount of greenbacks now outstanding, and to be deemed legal tenders as now provided, and after maturity to be receivable for duties on imports. After the payment of specie shall have commenced under the act the Treasury is authorized to reduce the time for the running of such notes to not less than three months, and in order to provide the requisite coin, to issue at not less than par $50,000,000 of bonds, at not exceeding six per cent. interest if payable in coin, and seven three-tenths interest if payable in other lawful money, of denominations not less than $50, payable not more than forty and not less than five years from date. No gold or silver is to be paid out after the act takes effect, except for such purposes or for interest or other lawful purposes, but it may be exchanged for bullion as now authorized at the mints.

Mr. SHERMAN's amendment provides that any contract hereafter made specificially payable in coin, shall be legal and valid, and may be enforced according to its terms, anything in the several acts relating to United States notes to the contrary notwithstanding.

These measures are not necessarily antagonistic or subsidiary to each other, but each presents the question—What means shall be adopted to secure the most safe and sure return to specie payments? Mr. LYNCH's bill fixes on a specified day for this purpose, the 1st of May, 1869, while the amendment of Mr. SHERMAN is intended to prepare the country for this duty by degrees. The former is to take effect whatever may be our financial situation—whether the crop of 1868 fulfills its present promise or shall be lessened below the general expectation and the general want. The latter seems designed to adapt itself to the financial situation, whatever it may be, and to leave the number and extent of contracts to pay in gold to depend on the course of trade and on financial sagacity and skill.

It appears to us that Mr. LYNCH's bill had better be preceded by the measure of Mr. SHERMAN legalizing gold contracts, so that with a practicable measure on foot looking to the same result, the country may wait for events instead of being confronted suddenly with a peremptory, and what may be deemed a hasty measure, fixing a positive day for such return. This is the lesson taught by the restlessness terminating in repeal, which attended Mr. MCCULLOCH's policy of contraction. The business and speculation of the country were unwilling to stand its severity.

It ought not to be forgotten that the country, from the necessities of the war, has been thoroughly debauched with paper money; that we have been unable thus far to extricate it from the disgrace of the fractional currency; that prices have been adjusted on the basis of these issues in all parts of the Union excepting California; that the debtor interest is always the most numerous; and that the policy of a too sudden return to specie payments would arouse the debtor interest into such powerful opposition as to invite measures in the opposite direction, and in favor of expansion.

At present, all considerable merchants are obliged to keep two accounts—a currency and a gold account—on their books and with the banks, and extensive transactions in imported goods already take place on the basis of gold. These transactions depend for their validity on the honor of the parties, and, although according to the rulings of the Courts, they have thus far not been maintained by the Judiciary, it must soon happen that the common law will adjust itself to the custom of trade, and in the course of time legalize these contracts. But few as are the violations of mercantile credit, it will be desirable to pass Mr. SHERMAN's amendment, leaving parties to the protection of the Courts, if the measure shall be used, as it possibly may be, as a cover to usury by making the interest or principal of a loan in currency payable in gold. If this point shall be sufficiently guarded, the passage of the bill will be greatly approved by the mercantile community, and by degrees by the whole people.

The most important effects of the bill will be collateral. It will produce a demand for specie to be collected and held in all business localities, as the habit of making contracts in the money of the world shall increase in number and extent, so that a basis may in time be created for the measure reported from the Committee of the House on Banking and Currency. At present the amount of specie held in the United States is too small to justify the fixing of so early a day as the 1st of May, 1869, for requiring of debtors payment in gold or silver. Before the war the amount of the latter held by individuals was larger than was the amount held by banks, which amounts taken together constituted the real basis of security to the paper currency then in existence, but both the gold and silver held by the banks and by individuals have been expelled under the system by which they were in effect demonetized. A policy by which the precious metals shall be accumulated and held in the United States, as a preliminary to the return of specie payments, is now required, and we regard Mr. SHERMAN's bill as calculated to have this effect, while at the same time those who have made their contracts in the paper currency, will not be suddenly deprived of the means of performance.

The problem whether or not the country is to escape from a paper system or be still further embroiled in its difficulties is yet unsolved, owing in some degree to a deep misapprehension of its damaging effects upon our industry and power, and owing also to the interests which are promoted by a system which fosters speculative activity and values. But although these ill effects are by many well understood, and no object connected with our material prosperity is more important than the earliest return to specie payments compatible with our true situation, it would be idle and mischievous to attempt to fix upon a day for it, before preparation has been duly made. The country has yet to be educated to comprehend the fact that a paper system is a convenient mode of transferring the products of laborious industry over to the speculator; and that in no form of industry in which we do not possess some special advantages can we compete successfully with nations which base their dealings chiefly on the precious metals.

MINOR TOPICS.

Within the last few days the sun has shown a disposition to become the enemy instead of the friend of man. The Board of Coroners were notified yesterday of *fifty-four* cases of sudden mortality within the previous twenty-four hours—death being in each case the result of extreme heat. But a moiety of these were from what is called sunstroke—many of the victims dying suddenly in their houses or in their beds. We can but utter a general warning for people to be exceedingly careful in regard to undue exposure or excessive fatigue, or exciting drinks, or excessive eating, and to adopt all possible precautions during the short period that such means of self-defence will be necessary.

The conspiracy of the "whisky ring" to destroy the reputation of Collector BAILEY, of the Fourth District, as developed on the examination before United States Commissioner OSBORN, shows the utter unscrupulousness of these swindlers of the Government, and the difficulties which beset an internal revenue officer who honestly endeavors to do his duty. Finding that Mr. BAILEY could not in any manner be brought to connive at their illicit operations, and that it was impossible to pursue their schemes with profit in the district over which his authority extends, the "ring" sought to have him removed on trumped up charges, bolstered by the purchased affidavits of as vile a gang of perjurers as ever violated the ninth commandment. The Collector has triumphantly vindicated himself in the preliminary examination of these calumnies, and the supplemental proceedings, to take place on Friday, are in the nature of a formality prior to the dismissal of the complaints. The parties who have instigated the charges against the Collector are in jail awaiting examination upon charges of perjury. The evidence against them is clear, and there is no doubt that their shameless attempt to defame an upright officer of the Government will result in their imprisonment for a time long enough to afford them opportunity at least for repentance of their gross wickedness.

Those who, in Congress and out, are the most zealous in demanding that the United States bonds be paid in "lawful money"—greenbacks—are also those who flourish fine phrases about reducing the burdens of the people, so that we may speedily return to specie payments. But if, at the end of the twenty years, for instance, when the 5-20s become due, the United States Treasury shall have returned to coin, what argument is left for the payment of matured debts in anything else?

The height of daring has just been attained by one class of professional thieves in the recent seizure, or attempt at seizure, of the money packages contained in the express cars on certain railroads in the West. These robberies have not been essayed in the ordinary manner. The thieves, instead of secreting themselves in the treasure car at the station, and selecting their plunder, as was the case a year or two since on the New-Haven road, with the design of throwing it from the train in some secluded place, and returning for it at their convenience, have adopted the bolder plan of taking possession of the engine and running off the car or cars upon which they intended to operate, after detaching them from the other part of the train. In the last instance of this kind, which occurred on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, the rascals came to grief. Their conspiracy was discovered in season to frustrate it by stationing a well-armed guard in the treasure car, although, in the *melée*, unfortunately one of the custodians of the property was severely injured by a pistol shot, in addition to the mortal wounding of the leader of the thieves. In view of the boldness of the robbers in this new field of operation, we are informed that it is the intention of the leading express companies in future to supply an armed guard to each of their cars containing treasure. The companies certainly ought to adopt some plan of this sort if they wish to retain the confidence of the public in their business.

Our local columns yesterday contained the report of a chivalric act on the part of a youth 14 years of age, named FRANK BECK, who saved the lives of three young women who were in peril of drowning in the East River. A party of seven girls were bathing, and one of them getting into deep water, unsuccessfully sought to escape death by catching at her companions, three of whom were dragged out of their depth by her frantic struggling. Attracted by the outcry, young BECK hurried to the place and saved three of the drowning girls at the peril of his own life, gallantly diving after the last two and bringing them out of the water when they had sunk to the bottom. Such heroism deserves some special acknowledgment and ought to be encouraged. We believe there is in existence somewhere in this City a Humane Society, but we so seldom hear of its noticing meritorious cases of the character in question that we incline to think it has fossilized. If, however, it is in vigorous operation, we commend to it the gallantry of young BECK as worthy of the acknowledgement of both a medal and a purse.

NAPOLEON III. undergoes strong denouncement, from time to time, for his great outlays of money and the increase of the national debt of France—which grows in peace as much as other national debts grow from war. But there is a grand difference to be noted. NAPOLEON's canals, railways, new streets, bridges, palaces, roads will remain to benefit future ages; the expenditures of other Governments will tend to overload and cripple the people of the future. It is a curious fact that the grand metamorphosis of Paris has not increased the taxation of that city, though it has enlarged its debt. The reason mainly is, no doubt, that Baron HAUSSEMANN purchases "bad lots" for small sums, and, turning them into beautiful streets and sites, sells them at a grand advance. Our philanthropists and others of New-York might profit by such an example—purchase blocks of cheap houses and convert them into beautiful and frequented places. The cost of a splendid City Museum could be defrayed in such a manner.

Our neighbor the *Sun* seems to be overpowered by its exertions during this hot weather. In trying to throw light on all sides it does not concentrate clearly enough to see anything distinctly. To show how poor a chance the Republican ticket has for carrying New-York next November for GRANT, it recalls the Democratic increase of 1867 in the State election, properly ascribing it to the excise defection of the Germans, and brings up also the election of HOFFMAN as Mayor, mentioning the great majority polled by the two "Democratic" candidates over the "Republican" candidate. But this goes for nothing, since GRANT and COLFAX *vs.* SEYMOUR and BLAIR will involve issues in which New-York excise will sink out of sight, while in the Mayoralty election Mr. HOFFMAN was really elected by Republican votes as against the regular Democracy and the Radical faction. Neither was any test at all. O no! this trying to "shine for all" is evidently exhaustive work and damaging to the perceptive faculties.

In another column of the TIMES will be found an important bill for the encouragement of immigration, which has just been reported to the House of Representatives, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The bill provides that our Consuls in Europe shall be directed to disseminate among the people of the countries where they reside correct information respecting the United States, the cost of travel, the most advantageous routes, the character of the soil and the productions of the several States and Territories, &c. It also contains a provision that the Consuls may, under the direction of the Secretary of State, make such agreements with any line of railroad or steam vessels as will reduce the cost of immigration to this country, without, however, incurring any pecuniary liability upon the part of the Government.

President JOHNSON made a graceful distinction in his parting speech to M. ROMERO on Monday, when he said that while the retirement of that gentleman from our capital, as the representative of Mexico is an occasion of personal regret, it is, on the other hand, an occasion of much satisfaction to see that his eminent public services are duly appreciated by his own Government, and are to be used, where they are now perhaps more needed, in Mexico itself. M. ROMERO leaves the United States with hosts of friends; and if he has, as he says, learned much from watching the development of sound political principles in this Republic, he has also taught us how the dignity of a feeble and sorely-tried State may be sustained under great difficulties when its foreign representatives are brave of heart, clear of head and unfailingly courteous in demeanor.

During this trying spell of hot weather, all who can get away from the streets do so, and the Sunday excursionists who visit the environs of the City in all directions amount to a very high figure. Last Sunday probably not less than twenty thousand persons enjoyed themselves in this manner. They should have been a happy "twenty thousand." But while we figure them up and sympathize with the pleasure of such excurtionists, how about *the remainder*—that is, the half million or more who stayed at home to swelter and gasp at the hall-doors and in the streets? That is not such a pleasant idea for a Sunday in midsummer. Surrounded by every attraction of land and water, and within reach of the finest kind of refreshment for body and mind, it is a pity the people of New-York—the hard-working and well-deserving majority—should thus "lie in cold obstruction"—or rather in *hot* obstruction—during the Summer Sundays, and read such nice paragraphs about the excursion boats and watering places of the favored few.

Mr. PETER COOPER may have the satisfaction of feeling that whether or not he follows the fashion of other people in his clothes, he has had the honor of himself setting a fashion which will be one of the greatest glories of this century—that of wealthy men giving of their abundance while living, instead of leaving legacies of money, which they could no longer personally and selfishly enjoy. The Cooper Union, the Vassar College, Mr. PEABODY's munificent gift to the poor of London and for Southern education—these were the earlier instances. These worthy examples have been followed by the English engineer, WHITWORTH, within a few months, in his endowment of scholarships for deserving and poor young engineers, and now it is stated that MARK FORTH, the master cutler of Sheffield, and its Mayor, is about to erect and endow thirty-six almshouses, at a cost of $120,000. So this noble fashion is spreading.

The London *Daily News* refers to the eagerness of the English people to honor prominent Americans now-a-days. At this moment the choicest hospitalities are being offered to Mr. LONGFELLOW. A couple of weeks ago CYRUS FIELD received a banquet and other distinguished honors. Public honors were attempted to be given to Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, but he declined them. A year ago a brilliant company, composed of men of every rank in life and school of thought, assembled to honor the victorious American abolitionists in the person of Mr. LLOYD GARRISON. The *News* says that though these honors were deserved, not a little of the kindly sentiment was due to the fact of nationality.

The successes of civil engineering in this scientific and wealthy age have awakened again the desire of bridging or tunneling the British Channel for the benefit of the French-English traffic. Besides the bridge scheme lately encouraged by the Emperor, there is now on foot a tunneling plan, which recent borings and surveys and estimates are supposed to have demonstrated as practicable at about twice the cost of the Abyssinian expedition. That all may be, but meantime why on earth don't they make the travel more comfortable by boat? If they would put on some steamers of respectable size, with cabins on deck instead of in the hot hold, and at least some shelter and seats with a remote approximation to comfort for those who don't want to be suffocated and nauseated in the cabin, they might do much toward helping matters. But Europeans seem to think that a vessel must wallow through the sea, and so put all her weight below, leaving passengers to do the best they can.

Recent Drowning Disasters.

The terrible disasters from drowning, reported in THE TIMES of yesterday, show very plainly the paramount importance of the recent action of the Metropolitan Board of Health in devising apparatus for the rescue of drowning persons, and in publishing rules for the resuscitation of the drowned. This apparatus has been prepared, after much experimenting by the Sanitary Engineer, the Registrar and Commissioner STEPHEN SMITH, M. D., and is believed to be as nearly complete as any similar apparatus now in use. It is very simple and inexpensive, and will probably meet the exigencies of any occasion where its use may be required.

No one at all conversant with the subject will doubt the practical value of providing ferry-boats, barges and passenger steamers, particularly those of the latter classes that are used for transporting pleasure-parties, with sets of this apparatus. It is plain that if this apparatus had been on hand day before yesterday on the steamboat *Stephen Low*, several lives might have been saved—indeed, it is probable that none would have been lost.

The Board of Health is placing the apparatus at certain exposed points along our water fronts where it will be easily accessible to the Police or bystanders. Cards and pamphlets containing approved methods for resuscitating the drowned are also being widely distributed. But what is still more important the Board is giving practical instruction in the use of these methods, through one of its sanitary inspectors, to all the waterside police; and it proposes, with the consent of the ferry and steamboat companies, to include all the attendants about their ferry and steamboats. By these means a large number of persons whose occupations render them witnesses of these accidents, will be thoroughly trained both in rescuing and resuscitating the drowned.

The value of a precise and practical knowledge of the best methods of resuscitation may be seen in the fact that but while our police save but about one-half they rescue from the water, the London Humane Society save ninety-one per centum. A still more striking illustration of the value of this information recently occurred at Rochester. A child fell into a cistern and was taken out in the course of five or six minutes apparently dead. A physician was called, who, after *three hours* of unremitting labor restored respiration, and the child finally recovered. Compare this success with the rude, unscientific and barbarous method lately employed to restore a child who was taken from a pond in Brooklyn. In this case the child was actually alive; for the physician actually testified that it had a perceptible pulse when taken from the water. But it was allowed to die, or rather the little vitality the patient had left was quickly extinguished by trundling her over a barrel.

We earnestly hope, all individuals or companies engaged in the transportation of human beings by water, may be induced or required, by some competent authority, to avail themselves of these approved methods for the rescue of drowning persons and the resuscitation of the drowned. It is not possible that the public will hold them guiltless much longer of the harrowing scenes of drowning that so frequently occur, where one after another is lost in vain efforts to rescue the first victim, for the want of the simple means adopted by the Board of Health.

SING SING.

The Fire in the Cabinet-Shop at the Prison—Losses and Insurance.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SING SING, N. Y., Tuesday, July 14.

About 4:30 o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in what is known as the cabinet shop at the prison, occupied by CHARLES H. WOODRUFF. The alarm being given, the officers of the prison and the village firemen promptly responded to the call, and to their indefatigable exertions and to the fortunate fact that there was little or no wind, is to be ascribed this fortunate result that the entire range of shops in the prison yard was not destroyed. The cabinet building, three stories high, is entirely destroyed.

Mr. WOODRUFF, the contractor, loses about $20,000 over and above his insurance, which is about $12,000. The State loss in buildings and stores is about $6,000. It is particularly fortunate that the storehouse was saved, as otherwise the prisoners would have been without food until supplies could have been obtained elsewhere.

Adjoining the cabinet-shop on the north was the building occupied as a saddle-shop in the upper story, and by Sunnyside Press Company as a printing office, under the firm name of SWAIN & FISHER. All their material was pitched through the windows, under the supposition that it was to be burned up. Their loss is about $3,000; no insurance.

At 8 o'clock the fire is virtually subdued, thanks to the officers and the village firemen. The convicts, who were let out, worked with vigor and enthusiasm that is commendable beyond words that I can use.

After the fire was under control, and until that time, Messrs. FORREST, the agent, BENSON, the principal keeper, FRANKLIN, the clerk, and ANDREWS, the yardkeeper, seemed to be omnipresent and everywhere useful. After the flames had been subdued and safety assured, Mr. FORREST supplied the village firemen with a bounteous entertainment, which was gratefully received and cheerfully acknowledged.

There is little doubt but the fire originated from spontaneous combustion, the third story of the cabinet-shop being full of material which justifies such a theory.

Meeting of the General Committee of the German Democratic Union Party.

A very largely attended meeting of the General Committee of the German Democratic Union Party was held last night at their headquarters, Germania Hall, corner Eighteenth-street and Third-avenue. OSWALD OTTENDORFER, Esq., Editor *Staats-Zeitung*, presided; A. GOTTMANN, Esq., Secretary. The meeting having been called to order, the Chairman made a brief address, stating that the object in calling the meeting was to ratify the nominations of the Democratic Convention, and thereafter organize according to the Constitution of the General Committee, with a Central Campaign Committee, in which the gentlemen holding office in the General Committee will retain their place.

The following resolutions, prepared by MAGNUS GROSS, Esq., were then unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the nominations of the Democratic National Convention, and that we shall do all in our power to secure the election of HORATIO SEYMOUR, the foremost man in the ranks of the Democracy of the "Empire State," and of FRANCIS PRESTON BLAIR, the brave and gifted warrior of the Union.

Resolved, That we consider a perfect understanding to exist between the platform of the Democracy, adopted at the last Convention, and the principles of the nominees, and we are satisfied that their election will rid the people of the burdens and woes which have befallen them since a corrupt Radical Party has taken charge exclusively of the national affairs.

Resolved, That in our sincere belief a continuation of the prevalence of the Radical Party must unavoidably lead to the ruin of the credit and welfare of the country and its happiness and progress, and that we consider it an imperative duty to put an end to Radical Republicanism for all time to come.

Resolved, That the Committee, according to its Constitution, assumes from this day the form and duties of a Central Campaign Committee, in order to inaugurate the movement for SEYMOUR and BLAIR, and not to cease with its labors until next November, when the result will be publicly made known.

The meeting, after attending to some routine business, adjourned pursuant to a call by the Chair. The "General Committee" is the central organization, to which nearly every German Democratic Campaign Club reports

TELEGRAMS.

Progress of the Rebellion in China.

The Irish and Scotch Reform Bills Approved by the Queen.

Two More Fenians Committed for Trial.

CHINA.

The Rebels Raise the Siege of Tien-Tsin.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 14.

The latest advices from China say that the rebels have finally retired from the vicinity of Tien-tsin, having abandoned all hopes of taking the place.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Fenians Cooke and Blake Remanded for Trial.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 14.

Messrs. COOKE and BLAKE, who were arrested some time since on suspicion of participation in recent Fenian outrages, were brought up at Bow-street to-day for preliminary examination. Policemen and others testified that while engaged in searching the lodgings of the prisoners a large quantity of arms and powder was found. Other evidence was elicited which tended to fasten the guilt upon the prisoners, and they were therefore remanded for trial.

The Irish and Scotch Reform Bills Approved by the Queen.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 14.

In the House of Lords last night it was announced that the royal assent had been given to the Irish and Scotch Reform bills, and to the Boundary bill.

The Son of King Theodore on a Visit to the Queen.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 14.

The son of the late King THEODORUS of Abyssinia has arrived in England, and has gone to Osborne on a visit to the Queen.

SERVIA.

The Murder of Prince Michael—Prince Karageorgewich Charged with Complicity.

BELGRADE, Tuesday, July 14.

The investigations by the authorities into the recent assassination of Prince MICHAEL still continue. The Prince KARAGEORGEWICH, who has been suspected all along of complicity in the murder, has at last been cited to appear before the Court to answer the charge.

SPAIN.

Speech of the Commanding General to His Troops.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 14.

Dispatches from Madrid state that at a review of the troops in and around that city yesterday, the Commanding General made a speech to the soldiers, warning them against making any demonstrations of sympathy with the late movement against the Queen's Government. The country is reported to be tranquil.

BADEN.

Mr. Bancroft's Negotiations Relative to the Naturalization Treaty.

CARLSRUHE, Tuesday, July 14.

The American Minister, Mr. BANCROFT, has arrived in this city, and has opened negotiations with the Grand Ducal Government for the ratification of the Naturalization Treaty.

SPAIN.

Martial Law Declared in the Province of Catalonia.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 14—Midnight.

It is reported that the Spanish Government has declared martial law in the Province of Catalonia.

CENTRAL ASIA.

New Ally of Russia.

BOMBAY, June 16, via London, July 14.

FEROZE SHAH has declared himself the ally of Russia.

The General Assembly of North Carolina—Election of Senators.

RALEIGH, N. C., Tuesday, July 14.

The General Assembly proceedings have been unimportant until to-day. According to a resolution adopted in caucus held last night, the General Assembly to-day elected JOHN POOL, of Pasquatank, United States Senator for the long term, until the 4th of March, 1873, and Gen. J. C. ABBOTT, formerly of New-Hampshire and now of New-Hanover, for the short term, which expires March 4, 1871. The contest in caucus between ABBOTT and DOCKERY, made the matter for sometime doubtful. Both Senators are from the East.

Gov. HOLDEN, yesterday, without notice, appointed a new Board of Commissioners for this city, thus supplanting the municipal authorities of the city. The authorities, believing that the Governor had usurped or transcended his powers, referred the case to counsel, who were of opinion that the Governor was acting without law or authority, and so advised the city authorities. Whereupon the city authorities notified the new Board that they would not give place to them until they were legally elected or appointed. It is rumored that Gov. HOLDEN has called upon Gen. CANBY to allow him military support to enforce his order.

Burning of a Tug in Canada—Sir Francis Hincks to be Governor.

TRENTON, Canada, Tuesday, July 14.

The screw-tug *Lina* burned almost to the water's edge this morning. She was scuttled and sunk in ten feet of water.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, July 14.

To-day was the hottest of the season. The thermometer was 98° in the shade. Several more deaths from sunstroke have occurred.

TORONTO, Tuesday, July 14.

It is understood that Hon. W. P. HOWLAND will shortly be sworn in as Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario; also, that SIR FRANCIS HINCKS will succeed Lord MONCK as Governor of Canada.

The heat is intense. The thermometer stood 100° in the shade at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Several cases of sunstroke occured to-day—one fatal.

Gov. Humphreys, of Mississippi, Ejected from the Executive Mansion.

JACKSON, Miss., Tuesday, July 14.

Gov. HUMPHREYS and family were yesterday ejected from the Executive mansion by the military authorities.

The Alabama Legislature.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Tuesday, July 14.

The Legislature of Alabama, which met yesterday, contains about thirty colored members. The Senate Doorkeeper is a colored man, and the Doorkeeper, Sergeant-at-Arms and Chaplain of the House are also colored.

To-day Gov. SMITH was inaugurated in the presence of the two Houses. He sent in a message which is in the main more conservative than was expected. He recommends in strong language the removal of all disabilities from the people of Alabama, and bitterly opposes any disfranchisement except for crime.

Gen. SHEPHERD fired a salute in honor of the inauguration.

SEYMOUR AND BLAIR.

Ratification Meeting in Mobile—"Admiral" Semmes Indorses the Ticket.

MOBILE, Ala., Tuesday, July 14.

An immense and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy was held here last night. Eloquent speeches were made by Admiral SEMMES, Judge JONES, PERCY WALKER, Major ST. PAUL, Col. HERNDON, PRICE WILLIAMS, and others. It was resolved that we, the people of Mobile, do cordially indorse and ratify the nomination by the Democratic National Convention of HORATIO SEYMOUR for President and FRANK P. BLAIR for Vice-President.

Democratic Ratification Meeting in Albion, N. Y.

ALBION, N. Y., Tuesday, July 14.

Hon. SANFORD E. CHURCH, EDWIN PORTER, JOHN H. WHITE, H. J. SICKLES, Esqs., addressed a large meeting of the Democracy here last evening, in ratification of the nomination of SEYMOUR and BLAIR. Bands of music, fireworks, and one hundred guns, in honor of the nominations, were features of the evening. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

Democratic Meeting in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, July 14.

An immense Democratic meeting was held at the Court House to-night, to ratify the nominations of SEYMOUR and BLAIR. Resolutions were adopted fully indorsing the New-York platform, and pledging an overwhelming majority for the nominees at the November election. A long torchlight procession, with transparencies, marched through the principal streets. Buildings were illuminated, bonfires blazed, guns fired, &c., and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed.

The Democratic Nominations in North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., Tuesday, July 14.

The Democratic nominations and platform were received throughout the State among all classes of Conservatives with acclamation, and ratification meetings will be held generally.

Civil Government in Louisiana Restored—The Fourteenth Amendment Ratified.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 14.

After his inauguration yesterday, Gov. WARMOUTH sent a communication to Gen. BUCHANAN, officially notifying the latter of the ratification of the 14th amendment, and of the inauguration of Gov. WARMOUTH. On the receipt of this communication Gen. BUCHANAN issued an order, of which the following is the substance:

"The Commanding General, having been officially notified of the ratification of the 14th article of the amendments of the Constitution of the United States by the Legislature of the State of Louisiana on the 9th inst., it becomes his duty under the act of Congress which became a law June 25, 1868, and the order of the General of the Army, to announce to the people of the State, and to the troops under his command, that the provisions of the Reconstruction acts of Congress cease to operate in Louisiana from this date; military authority will no longer be exercised under the Reconstruction acts in said State; and all officers commanding posts or detachments are forbidden to interfere in civil affairs unless upon a proper application by the civil authorities to preserve the peace, or under instructions duly received from the Commanding General of the district. Military law no longer exists; the civil law is the supreme order of the State; all civil officers acting under military appointment will transfer their offices and everything pertaining thereto to their successors who have been duly elected, and who have qualified under the laws of the State." The order concludes with congratulations to the people of Louisiana upon the restoration of the State to the Union, and expresses good wishes for the future.

Races at Narragansett Park, Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Tuesday, July 14.

The July meeting of the Narragansett Trotting Park Association commenced to-day. There was an excellent field of horses.

The first race was for a purse of $500, for all horses that have never trotted better than 2:45, mile heats, best three in five, in harness; $350 to first and $150 to second. The following is the summary:

John Murphy's (Long Island) b. m.	2	1	2	1	1
H. Rogers' (N. Bridgewater) br. g. Brown Prince	3	3	1	2	2
Ben Mace's (New-York City) b. m. Ella	1	2	3	4	3
J. H. Thomas' (Orwell, Vt.) b. g. John T. Rich	6	5	4	3	4
H. A. Hall's (Boston) b. m. Rosa	5	4	5	dr.	
Daniel Pfifer's (Long Island) ch. m. Minerva	7	6	dis.		
H. W. Howe's (Long Island) b. g. Jim	4	7	dis.		
W. D. Peabody's (Providense) br. g. Lightfoot	drawn.				

Time—2:37¾; 2:38; 2:34; 2:36; 2:38.

The second race was for a purse of $750, with an inside stake of $100 each, p. p., for all horses that have never trotted better than 2:32 in harness or wagon; mile heats, best three in five, to wagon. If but three started, the second horse to receive $300. The following is the summary:

E. L. Norcross', (Boston,) ch. s. Fearnaught	1	1	1
I. J. Bowen's, (Boston,) b. s. Darkness	3	2	2
Geo. P. Carpenter's, (Hartford,) b. g. Old Put	2	3	3

Time—2:31¼, 2:28, 2:30¼.

Trial for Robbery in Vermont.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Tuesday, July 14.

The examination before the Grand Jury of the Potter family, for robbery of SMITH & WRIGHT's store, at Williston, Vt., took place to-day. STEPHEN FOSTER, one of the burglars, turned State's evidence. He says he and Mrs. POTTER committed the robbery. Her husband, CHARLES POTTER, had gone to Canada for the purpose of getting Dr. HAMILTON J. POTTER, of Trenton, N. J., away from the scene. Dr. POTTER was released. CHARLES POTTER and wife were bound over in the sum of $5,000 each for trial in September.

The South Carolina Legislature.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Tuesday, July 14.

The Legislature to-day elected THOMAS J. ROBERTSON United States Senator for the short term, ending in 1871. The Senate on the fifth ballot elected F. A. SAWYER, who is Collector of Internal Revenue for Charleston, United States Senator for the long term. The result regarding the latter's election in the House is yet undecided.

The Lieutenant-Governor was inaugurated to-day.

Jewish Orphan Asylum Dedicated in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, July 14.

The Jewish Orphan Asylum was dedicated today. Gov. HAYES and Staff, and a large number of citizens and strangers were present. The procession was large, and the ceremonies interesting. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. KLEEBERG, of Louisville, B. C. PEIXOTTE, of New-York, Rev. Dr. WISE, of Cincinnati, and others.

Removal of the Navajoe Indians to their New Reservation.

SANTA FE, New-Mexico, Monday, July 13.

At Albuquerque, yesterday, the Government troops having in charge the remainder of the Navajoe Indians, crossed with them and their stock into the new territory set apart for the Indians under the Sherman treaty.

Desertions are frequent from the Third Cavalry.

It is reported that the Apaches are in force west of Masilla and on the San Antonio Mail-stage road.

The Banquet in Baltimore to Hon. Reverdy Johnson.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 14.

The banquet by citizens of Baltimore to Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, to-morrow evening, will be a most interesting occasion. The President and Cabinet, all Foreign Ministers, and the members of the United States Senate have been invited, and many are expected to be present.

Fire in Concord, N. H.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, July 14.

A building on Railroad-square, occupied as a machine shop, and for other purposes, was badly damaged by fire this afternoon. The loss was not ascertained.

Death of an Editor in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Tuesday, July 14.

JOHN F. McDEVITT, for several years connected editorially with newspapers in this city, died this morning of inflammation of the bowels. He was said to be one of the best phonographic reporters in the country.

Republican Congressional Nomination.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Tuesday, July 14.

At the Republican Congressional Convention for the Twenty-seventh Congressional District, held at Corning to-day, Hon. HAMILTON WARD was renominated for Congress on the first ballot.

Suicide of a Portsmouth Merchant.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Tuesday, July 14.

WILBUR B. WAIT, a highly respected merchant of this city, committed suicide this morning by opening an artery in his arm.

Arrival of the Cunard Steamship Cuba, from Liverpool.

The Cunard steamship *Cuba*, which left Liverpool July 4, and Queenstown, July 5, arrived at this port last evening. She brings two days' later advices than were at hand by the *Hammonia*.

AFFAIRS IN HAYTI.

Progress of the Revolution—Correspondence Between Salnave and Gen. Hector.

From Our Own Correspondent.

JACMEL, Wednesday, June 24, 1868.

Our dates from Port-au-Prince reach to 23d inst. The siege continued, the besieging forces amounting to 6,000 men, while SALNAVE was reduced to 500 partisans. The revolution has become so popular that every man from 18 to 60 has taken up arms.

The besieging Generals are pressing the city more and more.

Gen. PETION FAUBERT entered the town of Petionville, six miles from Port-au-Prince, amid the acclamations of the population. Gen. HECTOR has joined his forces to the "Cacos," under JOHN LYNCH and AUGUSTE MONTAS, and they have assaulted several times the surrounding forts.

Famine begins to show its ravaging effects in the city. For fuel, some families have had to break up their furniture.

The war steamer *Liberté*, formerly the *Geffrard*, has gone over to the revolution, and is now cruising on the coast.

The only places besides Port-au-Prince which are under SALNAVE's sway are Gonaives and the Cape—the former defended by VICTORIN CHEVALIER, SALNAVE's right hand.

Gen. NISSAGE SAGET has detached a corps from the besieging forces to attack Gonaives, and will then proceed to the Cape, which up to now has remained neutral, and which merely awaits the surrender of Port-au-Prince to proclaim.

The fall of Port-au-Prince may be expected momentarily, and the dogged obstinacy of SALNAVE only tends to distress more and more this poor country.

I give the following items of news from the Jamaica *Gleaner* of June 24:

"By the *Solent*, on Friday, (18th inst.,) correspondence from Jacmel has been received to the 17th inst. The force under Gen. HECTOR, which, as already reported, had marched from Jacmel toward Port-au-Prince, arrived at and took possession of Petionville, accomplishing the march from the headquarters at Carrefour, a distance of 90 miles, over the mountains, in three days. In the lowlands, this force encountered the army of SALNAVE, commanded by Gen. GERVAIS. An engagement took place, in which HECTOR was victorious, and captured two pieces of cannon. He then crossed the Riviere Froide, which had overflowed its banks, and formed a junction with the force under Gen. LYNCH and entered Petionville, where they were received with every demonstration of joy by the inhabitants. The Tirailleurs of Jacmel, led by the Deputy BRICE, of Miragoane, encountered the Government troops. BRICE addressed them, saying, 'We are brothers; let there be unity and peace.' He was responded to with a volley of musketry, whereupon he charged and completely routed the enemy. Gen. NARCISS was not killed as reported by previous advices, although he was exposed as the General of Artillery before Fort Bizoton.

The following letter had been sent by SALNAVE to Gen. HECTOR:

DEAR GENERAL: Willing to fulfill a duty dear to my heart, that of rewarding, for his eminent services, one of the most zealous servants of my Government, (Gen. REBECCA, your son,) I offer to you a full and entire amnesty.

You are a man of honor, General. I shall recall to your mind the conversations we so often had together at the palace, the promises you made me, and I hope that after having reflected you will not hesitate to accept the offer which my friendship and duty, as father of the Haitians, oblige me to make you. Nevertheless, if, against my expectation, you prefer to participate in the continuation of a civil war between citizens of the same country, and in consequence, to remain insensible to my appeal, you are at liberty to refuse my offer. I am determined, (and, thanks to Heaven, I have the means,) at the risk of my life, to maintain order in the country, and to stand against all eventualities, from whatever source they may come.

Think over this, my dear General, and come to yourself again. I hold your son in great esteem, and for his sake, I feel obliged to have much consideration for you. I depend on your good sense, which, I do believe, will not be wanting now.

To this offer Gen. HECTOR made the following reply:

GENERAL: I was in the most absolute retreat, far from the tumult of political affairs, when the official news of the transformation of the power which had been conferred upon you reached me. My republican feelings were moved, and when my natal city, Jacmel, rose up and claimed my sword to defend its liberties, I made it my duty to place that sword at its disposal, as I myself could by no means depend, without a Constitution, or any safety, on any respect whatever in regard to my personal rights.

Now, then, General, one advice deserves another. A mark of kindness must be repaid. I shall acquit myself of the one you gave me in your dispatch of the 6th instant. You alone, General, by an honorable retreat, can put an end to the civil war. You alone can stanch the flood of Haytian blood, now being so cruelly shed. Prove that you are able to offer to the right of the nineteenth century the spectacle of a disinterested man. Renounce that chair, in which you cannot maintain your seat but by the sacrifice of the Haytian people. Allow me in closing to let you observe that I made promises to the President of Hayti, to a constitutional chief, not to a dictator. The violation of the Constitution of 1867 relieves me. I do not make war against a man; but I make myself the defender of principles, by the absence of which there can be no confidence, no respect of properties or persons.

There was to be a combined attack on Port-au-Prince on or about the 18th by FAUBERT from CARREFOUR, HECTOR and LYNCH from PETION, VILLE and MONTAS from DROUILLARD.

The schooner *Ocean Pearl*, Capt. PEARL, in one day from Aux Cayes, arrived here on the 20th. She was on her way to New-York, and called in here for the purpose of landing Mr. JACKSON, Vice-Consul of Prussia, and Mrs. JACKSON. By this arrival we received information confirmatory of the news published on Saturday respecting the contemplated combined attack on Port-au-Prince by the forces under HECTOR, LYNCH, PETION, FAUBERT and MONTAS.

PUERTO PLATA, Wednesday, June 24, 1868.

The authorities in this section of the Republic begin to show some uneasiness, as if fearing a coming storm. They are adopting precautionary measures. Several chiefs of the past administration, who are hidden in the mountains, begin to give signs of life.

From the City of St. Domingo, we learn that several proclamations have been issued, calling on the national patriotism, if the peace of the country should be menaced.

It is rumored that President BAEZ has declared all those that left the country after the surrender of the city, outlaws.

President BAEZ is said to have received $30,000 from Curacao, which amount he holds in reserve for the approaching war.

All these measures are adopted on account of the news received of the departure from Curacao and St. Thomas of all the refugees, including Gens. CABRAL, LUPERON, LEGER, VALVERDE and PIMENTEL for Hayti, where, it is asserted, they expect assistance for the invasion of the Republic to overthrow BAEZ from the new Haitien Government, which is opposed to BAEZ, the latter being the ally of SALNAVE.

Chief Justice Chase and the Democracy.

From the Hartford Courant.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 13, 1868.

A few facts regarding CHASE and the New-York Convention have become known to me, and I have to-day seen the original draft of a platform agreed upon by him and some of the magnates of the Democracy, upon which he agreed and upon that only to become the candidate before the New-York Convention. The platform was accepted formally by these leaders, but subsequently he was called upon to modify his views, which he refused to do and he was therefore dropped and a new platform made. He believes that the Government should carry out its financial obligations to the letter, but that because a man is a creditor does not entitle him to claim a broader construction of the law. He also favors universal amnesty and complete restoration to former rights of persons in the South, and suffrage for the black man under State laws. The letter which he wrote in reply to the request for a modification of his views is as conclusive and emphatic as the letter of FRANK BLAIR, but on a different side. It is to be hoped it will some day see the light. The Chief Justice opposes any third party movement, refusing his name and countenance.

CHINA AND AMERICA.

Terms of the New Treaty Negotiated by Minister Burlingame and His Associates and Secretary Seward.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Journal* gives the following synopsis of the articles of the treaty negotiated by the Chinese Embassy and Secretary SEWARD:

"It is now understood that the negotiations were concerning additional articles of the treaty of June 18, 1858, and that those articles were signed on the 4th inst. by WM. H. SEWARD on the part of the United States, and by ANSON BURLINGAME, Envoy Extraordinary, and CHI-KUNG and SUN CHIA-KUA, Associated High Envoys of the Emperor of China. There are nine additional articles which have thus been agreed upon, and which are now before the Senate of the United States for ratification.

Article one declares that the Emperor of China, in making concessions to the subjects of foreign powers of the privilege of residing on certain tracts of land, or resorting to certain waters of that Empire for purposes of trade, has not relinquished his right of eminent domain over said land and waters, and will not permit hostilities or surrender his right of jurisdiction over person or property thereon.

Article two stipulates that any privilege or immunity in respect to trade or navigation within the Chinese Dominions, which may not have been stipulated by treaty, shall be subjected to the discretion of the Chinese Government, and may be regulated by it accordingly, but not in a manner or spirit incompatible with the treaty stipulations.

Article three provides that the Emperor of China shall have the right to appoint Consuls at posts of the United States, who shall enjoy the same privileges and immunities as those which are enjoyed by public law and treaty in the United States by the Consuls of Great Britain and Russia.

Article four provides that citizens of the United States in China, of every religious persuasion, and Chinese subjects in the United States, shall enjoy liberty of conscience, and shall be exempt from all disability or persecution on account of their religious faith or worship in either country. Cemeteries of whatever nationality shall be held in respect and free from disturbance.

Article five recognizes the right of man to change his home and allegiance, but condemns any other than an entirely voluntary emigration for these purposes.

Article six provides that citizens of the two nations shall enjoy in the other the same privileges, immunities or exemptions in respect to travel or residence as may there be enjoyed by the citizens of the most favored nations.

Article seven recognizes the necessity for representative coins having a common value, and also a common standard of weight and measures for all countries.

Article eight provides that Chinese subjects shall be admitted to all schools and colleges of the United States without being subject to any religious or political test, and also authorizes citizens of the United States to maintain schools in those places in China where foreigners are permitted to reside.

Article nine sets forth that the United States, always disclaiming and disavowing all intervention by one nation in the affairs of another, does disclaim and disavow any intention or right to interfere in the domestic administration of China in regard to the construction of railroads, telegraphs, or other material internal improvements. On the other hand, His Majesty, the Emperor of China, reserves to himself the right to decide the time and manner and circumstances of introducing such improvements within his dominions. With this mutual understanding, it is agreed that if the Emperor of China shall, at any time, determine to construct such works, and shall apply to the United States, or any other Western Power, for facilities to carry out that policy, engineers shall be designated who shall be paid by the Chinese Government.

The above sketch of the nine articles now before the Senate is substantially correct. If they are ratified the United States will virtually become the protector of China against any progressive demands of the European Powers. Should they consent, China will become neutral ground, under its own officials and laws. Nor can foreign Powers, as heretofore, enforce civilization at the cannon's mouth.

THE HEATED TERM.

A Terrible Day and Horrible Night—A Stifled City—Record of Casualties.

The bald statement of the range in the shade of the thermometer for the past three days, conveys but a faint idea of the blistering heat upon the City, of the stifling atmosphere that weighed upon it. The days were the hottest of the year, and the succeeding nights were exceptional and terrible in discomfort. The days baked the City—the nights scorched it.

As evening came on the heat grew more powerful, and night came bringing torture instead of relief. There was no relief anywhere. On the housetops or in the cellars; in the densest part of Baxter-street or upon the piers stretching into the soundless, glassy rivers was heat, all-pervading, all-prostrating. Men eschewed the conventionalities of life—flung neck-ties, collars, vests and coats angrily away and searched wildly for something cool. The ladies stirred not beyond the precincts of home and the devices they adopted can be imagined but not stated. Children wailed with extreme discomfort and with a seeming dread of something worse; horses fell prone and lifeless on the streets.

Evening business came to a stand-still save about the soda-fountains and in the ice-cream saloons. Driven to desperate extremities men swallowed these in sheer despair, but without hoping for the relief that did not come. Whoever could walked and avoided the street-car ovens; whoever was forced to take a stage clambered to the roof, and these vehicles went up and down Broadway, crowded on top and empty inside. A few desperate people entered the several theatres, allured by the placard: "This is the coolest place of amusement in the City." The announcement was cool enough and there was a hope that some of its frigidity might have permeated the auditoriums.

To many homes of honest toil the torrid days brought disaster and wailing. Strong men went out in the morning to do strenuous battle for daily bread and with the evening came not home. The missing ones were found in the wards of the hospitals gasping, unconscious, or already dead. The record of the days was ghastly. The books of the Coroners' office at noon yesterday showed thirty-four cases of sudden death and with every hour the casualty roll increased until with the close of business hours it had mounted to fifty-four.

Since 1824 the average heat during the month of July has been about 87 degrees. In 1838, however, it averaged 92 degrees. The general belief that August is a hotter month than July is not borne out by facts, as the average temperature during August since 1824 has not exceeded 85 degrees. During many years the average temperature during August was 79 degrees.

Since 1825 the hottest days of the year have occurred in July and the latter end of June. The two hottest days experienced since that time were June 30, 1855, and July 10, 1838. On each occasion the mercury rose to 103 degrees.

It will be remembered that the July of 1866 was extremely hot. Prof. LOOMIS says: "The hottest month at New-Haven since 1778 was the month of July, 1825. The heat of the past thirty days (July 1866) has been somewhat higher than that of July, 1825, so that we seem authorized in saying that the heat of the recent period has been more intense, and the extreme heat has been longer continued than has occurred before in eighty-nine years, and probably for a much longer period.

The temperature of July the 14th, during some of the hottest terms since 1845, has been as follows:

	Noon.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
July 14, 1845	96	96	82
July 14, 1846	93	86	85
July 14, 1847	87	92	79
July 14, 1849	93	95	95
July 14, 1856	90	85	85
July 14, 1859	90	91½	90
July 14, 1866	90	87	84

Yesterday there was a material alteration in the temperature, and the charnel house atmosphere was finally swept away by a strong breeze that rushed up from the Bay in the afternoon, penetrating to every nook of the great City, carrying comfort, strength, life itself everywhere upon its wings.

The range of the thermometer yesterday in one of the shadiest and coolest locations was as follows:

7 A. M.	80	12 M.	90
3 P. M.	92	10 P. M.	82

EFFECTS OF THE HEAT IN BROOKLYN.

The oldest inhabitant was looked for yesterday to be inquired of as to whether it was not the hottest day he had ever experienced. The thermometer gave out that it was considerably warmer than usual, the mercury ranging at various times all the way from 90 to 102 in the shade. The Brooklyn City Railroad Company, in order to save their horses, had to furnish relays, and a large force of stable men were kept on constant duty to pay proper attention to the horses indicating any signs of exhaustion. The cases reported below are furnished by the Police telegraph:

On Monday evening a child of JOHN McMAHON, residing in Van Brunt-street, died from the effects of the heat.

JEREMIAH DONOHUE, while at work on Fourth-avenue near Twenty-first-street, was prostrated.

EUGENE HARRIS, residing at the corner of Smith and Warren streets, was prostrated yesterday while passing the corner of Fulton and Classon avenues.

AUGUSTUS STEIN was prostrated at noon yesterday at the corner of Smith and Degraw streets. He was taken to the hospital by the Police of the Forty-third Precinct.

OWEN SMITH, of North Sixth-street, E. D., succumbed to the force of the heat in Fulton-street, about 1 o'clock, yesterday.

On Monday night Officer UNDERWOOD found an unknown woman in Fulton-street, whom he conveyed to the Station House, and charged her with being drunk. It appeared, however, that the poor woman had been prostrated by the heat. She was taken to the City Hospital, and it is doubtful if she recovers.

A farm laborer named JACOB REESE was found yesterday, at the corner of Willoughby and Fulton streets, suffering from the heat, and conveyed to the hospital.

JAMES McEVOY was prostrated in Portland-avenue last evening. He was taken to the hospital.

An unknown man was prostrated on one of the Hamilton-avenue ferry-boats. When taken to the hospital his case was pronounced fatal.

WM. McCLERNAN, of No. 36 Amity-street, died suddenly yesterday morning—it is said from the effects of the heat.

An unknown man was picked up in Prospect Park last evening, by the Police of the Fiftieth Precinct, and properly cared for.

A team of horses, while being driven before a carriage in Fulton-street, yesterday, faltered and fell, and one of them died almost immediately. With kind and proper treatment the other soon recovered.

SUN-STROKES IN JERSEY CITY.

CHRISTOPHER KULMER, residing at No. 61 Essex-street, corner of Washington, Jersey City, was overheated yesterday morning, and has since died.

A blacksmith named JOHN MURPHY, aged about 38, worked at the foundry No. 297 South Eighth-street, Jersey City. Yesterday morning he was in his usual good health; but in the afternoon, while at work, he felt weak, and had to be brought home, where he died shortly afterward.

SUN-STROKES IN NEWARK.

A laborer named MANN, living in Searing-street, Newark, while engaged in out-door work yesterday, was sun-struck, and now lies in a critical condition.

A man named THOMAS HOGAN was found lying in an exhausted condition in front of No. 284 Broad-street, Newark. Two policemen procured a wagon, and were about to bring him in it to the Police Station, but he died before the place was reached.

Sun Stroke Cases.

The Board of Coroners were notified yesterday of fifty-four deaths occurring during the previous twenty-four hours, among them the following new cases, death being in each case the effect of the extreme heat. Some of these cases were reported yesterday, and others are of persons who are reported as having been taken to the hospitals on Monday evening:

CATHARINE MOORE, a native of Ireland, aged 36, died suddenly, yesterday morning, at No. 7 Baxter-street.

ANN LOCKHART, aged 30, died suddenly, at No. 64 Cherry-street, from the effects of the heat.

Mrs. ELIZA NIXON died suddenly at No. 204 Greene-street.

WM. ALLEN died suddenly, on Monday evening, at No. 262 West Seventeenth-street.

ROBERT MAHER, of No. 103 Eighth-avenue, died very suddenly on Monday night.

ROBERT ARMSTRONG, a native of Ireland, aged 35, died suddenly from the effects of the heat.

An unknown man was reported to have died at No. 279 West-street.

MARY AHEARN died suddenly at No. 240 East Tenth-street.

HENRY GREENFIELD died suddenly at No. 44 Thompson-street.

THOS. WARD, a native of Ireland, aged 30, was found dead in bed at No. 345 Greenwich-street.

HENRY SCHULTZ was overcome by the heat on Monday night at No. 405 West Thirty-fifth-street.

FREDERICK MILLER died suddenly, at No. 337 West Forty-fourth-street, from the effects of the heat. Deceased had been married only a few hours.

MARY SLEIPEL, aged 65, died suddenly at her residence, No. 667 Ninth-avenue.

SARAH BURNS, died suddenly on Monday evening, at No. 330 West Fifty-first-street, from the effects of the heat.

PATRICK NOLAN, a native of Ireland, aged 24, died suddenly at No. 109 First-avenue.

JOHN HART, died on Monday night, at No. 44 Clarkson-street.

PATRICK MULLEN, of No. 5,389 Fourteenth-street, died suddenly on Monday evening.

JACOB MILLER, a native of Germany, aged 27 years, found dead in his bed at No. 116 Ridge-street.

An unknown man died suddenly at No. 418 West Seventeenth-street.

JOHN BURKE, a native of Ireland, aged 40, died suddenly at No. 33 James-street, from the effects of the heat.

ADAM BENSEL, aged 40, and a German, died suddenly at No. 235 William-street, yesterday.

ELIZABETH MILLER, employed in the Workhouse, died suddenly, on Monday, in the Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island.

JOSEPH FIDERER, a German, residing at Yonkers, died yesterday from the effects of bathing while overheated on Monday.

FRANCIS BATTY died at No. 418 Cherry-street, from sunstroke.

JOHN MURPHY, aged 40, died suddenly, at No. 60 Mulberry-street.

DANIEL SNYDER died suddenly yesterday morning, at his residence in Broadway, near Sixty-eighth-street. He was prostrated by the heat and died in a few moments.

An emigrant, name unknown, died suddenly at Castle Garden, yesterday, from the effects of the heat.

CHARLES HARRISON, of No. 51 East Fifteenth-street, died suddenly, from sunstroke.

FREDERICK PRUSSEL, aged 23, a German grocer, died yesterday at the southwest corner of Third-avenue and Eighty-second-street, from cerebral congestion, the result of drinking large quantities of cold liquids.

CHARLES HARRISON, of No. 141 West Twenty-seventh-street, died suddenly, from the heat.

THOMAS MARA, of No. 437 West Thirty-first-street, died suddenly yesterday afternoon of sun-stroke.

LUCY VAN BUSKIRK, of No. 29 Marion-street, was found dead by MARGARET FANNING. Death is presumed to be the effects of heat and intoxication.

An unknown man called at No. 26 Oliver-street yesterday and inquired for a Mr. DILLON, when he was overcome by the heat and died. The remains were taken to the Morgue at Bellevue Hospital for identification.

PHILIP WINTER died yesterday at Mount Sinai Hospital from the effects of the heat.

PATRICK FARRELL, of No. 200 First-avenue, died suddenly yesterday from the effects of the heat.

Mrs. JOSEPHINE SMITH, of No. 326 Madison-street, was found dead in her chair yesterday afternoon.

JAMES MURPHY, of No. 22 Cherry-street, died suddenly last evening, from the effects of the heat.

JAMES McGRAU, of No. 430 East Thirteenth-street, died suddenly from the intense heat.

MARY WOOLLEY, aged 38 and a native of Ireland, was found dead yesterday, at her residence in Fifty-fifth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

The following cases of *coup de soleil* were reported yesterday by the Police, as coming under their notice:

At midnight of Monday HENRY KELLER, a native of France, aged 21, was found prostrated by the heat in Amity-street, and sent to Bellevue Hospital.

ROBERT WELSH, an employe of the Manhattan Gas Company, was sunstricken at the foot of Gansevoort-street and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

JOSEPH MYERS, of No. 335 East Houston-street, was picked up in an insensible condition, on the corner of Hudson and Harrison streets, and sent to the New-York Hospital.

MICHAEL SHANDLEY, an employe on the Second-avenue Railroad, was sun stricken on the corner of Second-avenue and Forty-second-street, being taken home to No. 234 East Fortieth-street.

WM. FINK, aged 30; THOS. HORAN, aged 33; HENRY WEINER, aged 42, and JAS. McALEAR, were prostrated by the heat in the Eighteenth Ward, and taken to Bellevue Hospital by the Police.

An emigrant named PETER ANDERSON was prostrated by the heat at the foot of Chamber-street, and removed to Bellevue Hospital.

PATRICK GALLAGHER, aged 35, was sun stricken at the foot of East Twenty-third-street at noon of yesterday and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

An unknown woman was found on the corner of Sixtieth-street and Third-avenue in an insensible condition and removed to Bellevue Hospital.

MARGARET MATTHIAS was found prostrated in Madison-avenue, near Thirty-sixth-street, and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

THOS. HARDEN, a teamster, was prostrated by the heat in Riverdale-avenue, Yonkers, and taken home by friends.

MICHAEL KALE, of No. 28 Amity-street, was overcome by the heat while returning home, and was picked up insensible.

An unknown man was found insensible on the corner of Eighth-avenue and Forty-fourth-street, being removed to Bellevue Hospital.

A baker, whose name could not be ascertained, a native of Germany, aged 50, was found in an insensible condition on the sidewalk at the corner of Eighth-avenue and Forty-seventh-street, near the bakery where he had been employed. He was removed for treatment to Bellevue Hospital.

MARGARET STANTON, an emigrant, was prostrated by the heat on the corner of Broadway and Cortlandt-street yesterday, and was removed to Emigrant Hospital on Ward's Island.

Early yesterday morning an unknown man, well dressed, and having a Morris and Essex Railroad ticket and $29 in money, was picked up insensible on corner of Twenty-ninth-street and Eleventh-avenue, and taken to the Mount Sinai Hospital.

Yesterday forenoon MICHAEL CAHILL, of No. 414 East 18th-street, was overcome by the intense heat on the corner of Eighth-avenue and Fifty-fourth-street, and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

CHARLES McGRAU, a laborer, of No. 193 West Houston-street, was found prostrated by the heat in West-street, and was sent home.

MARY CARLAN, no home, was found suffering from the heat at James-slip Ferry. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

At 2 P. M. GEORGE LIBBY was sun-struck in front of his dwelling, No. 259 West Fourth-street.

JEREMIAH BUCKLEY, aged 53, of No. 141 West Twenty-seventh-street, was prostrated by the heat at the corner of Eighth-avenue and Twentieth street, and taken home.

PHILIP CONERTY, of No. 72 King-street, was prostrated by the heat at the corner of Broome and Wooster streets, and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

TERENCE CLANCY, aged 49, a native of Ireland, was found in Chatham-street overcome by the heat. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

JULIA SCHULTZ, aged 18, residing at No. 528 West Fifty-fifth-street, was prostrated by the heat at the corner of Fifty-first-street and Tenth-avenue, and was taken home.

An unknown man, supposed to be a sailor, about 40 years of age, was found insensible, prostrated by the heat, at the corner of Roosevelt and South streets. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

PETER TRONSON, of No. 72 Laight-street, was found insensible from the heat at the corner of Worth and Hudson streets, yesterday afternoon, and was taken to the New-York Hospital.

At 11 A. M. MICHAEL CARROLL, aged 24, of No. 531 First-avenue, was prostrated by the heat at the corner of Thirty-third-street and First-avenue. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

At 11 A. M. ANN MELLVILLE was prostrated by the heat in Greenwich-street, and was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

DENNIS BROWN, of No. 315 West Twenty-sixth-street, was sun-stricken on the corner of Eleventh-street and Greenwich-avenue. He was taken home.

DANIEL POST, of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street and Tenth-avenue, was prostrated by the heat while driving a wagon. He is not expected to live.

A. N. AUSTIN, of No. 441 High-street, Newark, was prostrated by the heat, while under the influence of liquor, in Fulton-street. He was taken to Field's Saloon, where he is employed.

FRANK RUPPERT, a German, aged 50, and employed in STEINWAY's piano manufactory, was overcome by the heat and taken to St. Luke's Hospital.

WM. DOUGHERTY, aged 24, laborer, no residence, was sun-stricken on a Fulton ferry-boat, and sent to Bellevue Hospital in an insensible condition.

WM. KELLY, boatman, was prostrated by the heat on the corner of Whitehall and South streets. Taken charge of by the First Ward Police.

FREDERICK DIELL, of No. 123 Washington-street, was sun-stricken and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Mrs. BROWN, of Guttenberg, N. J., was overcome by the heat at the Forty-second street Ferry. PETER DAVIS, of Seventy-fifth-street and Eleventh-avenue, was sun-stricken at the same place and hour.

The Weather Elsewhere.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Tuesday, July 14.

This is the fifth hot day here. The mercury in the thermometer reaching 100 each day. No fatal cases of sunstroke are yet reported. The sky is clear and no signs of rain.

WORCESTER, Mass., Tuesday, July 14.

JOHN FLYNN, aged 65 years, and WM. MURPHY, aged 30 years, died from the effects of sun-stroke in this city on yesterday. There are two more cases which will probably prove fatal. The mercury at noon to-day indicated 95° in the shade.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, July 14.

There was one death from sun-stroke in this city yesterday. The thermometer in the Capitol at 10 o'clock this morning indicated 89 degrees.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Tuesday, July 14.

The thermometer indicated 104 degrees in the shade in this city at noon to-day. Several cases of sun-stroke occurred in this County yesterday and to-day, two of which proved fatal. There are no indications of rain.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Tuesday, July 14.

The mercury at this city rose to 102 degrees in the shade at 4 P. M. to-day.

ALBANY, N. Y., Tuesday, July 14.

The mercury here ranged from 99 to 102 in the shade to-day.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Tuesday, July 14.

The heat of the past week has been intense, the thermometer ranging from 96° to 102° in the daytime, and not below 82° at night. Many cases of sun-stroke have occurred in this city and surrounding towns. Yesterday an employe of Messrs. FLINT & HALL, lumber dealers, was killed by sun-stroke, and to-day SIMON GARVEY, an employe of the Rutland Railroad, was prostrated by the heat and only lived about three hours. Most of the other cases are expected to recover.

BALTIMORE, Md., Tuesday, July 14.

The heat to-day equalled that of yesterday. At 2 o'clock P. M. the thermometer stood 103½° at the *Gazette* office. It is now (11 P. M.,) 93°.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Tuesday, July 14.

Four deaths from sun-stroke have occurred in this city during the past two days.

Democratic Ratification Meeting in the Ninth Ward.

The Democrats of the Ninth Ward had a ratification meeting last evening, on the corner of Bleecker and Morton streets, under the auspices of the Ninth Ward National Democratic Club, who by means of a brass band, and an abundant display of fireworks, managed to gather a large assemblage of citizens, among whom was the usual sprinkling of boys, who were vociferous in their noisy enthusiasm.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. D. G. PIPER, the President of the Club, who stated that the occasion had been seized by the Ninth Warders to ratify the nominations made by the National Democratic Convention, and show their approbation of the nomination of HORATIO SEYMOUR for President and Gen. BLAIR for Vice-President. Mr. JAMES MILLER, the Secretary, then read a series of resolutions indorsing the Democratic platform and the candidates.

Hon. A. J. ROGERS, of New-Jersey, was then introduced and addressed the meeting, and said that the Democratic Party had come to the conclusion that they would occupy the whole of July and August in asserting the rights for which their forefathers had fought and bled in the hot months of 1776, when the colonists rebelled against the tyranny of King GEORGE. It was with great satisfaction that the speaker had pulled off his coat to work for HORATIO SEYMOUR, for he had always proved himself a staunch Democrat. After reciting the wrongs committed by Congress and the Radical Party as viewed from the Democratic stand-point, the Speaker gave way for Mr. JAMES D. McCLELLAND and others who entertained the meeting with their views on the impending campaign, after which the assemblage broke up in great good humor.

For sunburns, freckles and all blemishes of the skin and complexion use PHALON'S "Paphian Lotion." PHALON'S "PAPHIAN SOAP" is indispensable for the TOILET, BATH AND NURSERY. Sold by all druggists.—*Advt.*

For moth patches, freckles and tan on the face, use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Sold by druggists everywhere.—*Advertisement.*

Perfectly Safe in all Cases.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases of children, such as teething, wind colic, &c., is a safe, reliable and harmless remedy. It not only relieves the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system; gives rest to the mother and health to the child. Be sure and call for

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Having the *fac-simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

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GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.

Going to Boston.

Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., will positively close his office in this City on the 31st inst., for two months, and will open his Boston office, No. 41 Winter-st., on Saturday, Aug. 3. Therefore, all afflicted with those DISFIGURING DISEASES—Black worms or grubs, unnatural red noses and pimply eruptions on the face, or moles, wens and warts, also dandruff, itching and sore heads, or falling, loss, or prematurely gray hair, or those who wish to prevent such an affliction, should immediately consult Dr. PERRY. No charge for consultation. Send for interrogatory circular.

Gents' Calf Sewed Gaiters, $5.
Calf Oxfords, box toes, $4 50.
LORIN BROOKS & SONS,
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The Chemistry of Divine Providence has never produced a mineral water which combines in such perfection the qualities of an anti-bilious tonic and cathartic medicine as that of the Seltzer Spa; and TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT is the artificial equivalent of that great natural remedy. Sold by all druggists.

American House, Boston.—The largest first-class hotel in New-England. Vertical railway; apartments with bathing and water conveniences connecting; Billiard Halls, Telegraph Office and Cafe.
LEWIS RICE & SON, Proprietors.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N.Y.

The most healthful Food for Summer and Fall is HECKER'S FARINA; agreeable and nutritious; is a most admirable preventive and corrective in infants and adults of the Summer complaint and diarrhœa prevailing this season.

Presidential Nominations, Medallion imitation ivory sleeve buttons, perfect likeness, assorted colors, $1 per pair.
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Everdell's Wedding Cards, No. 302 Broadway. Monograms, French Note Paper, Engraving and Printing. Best in the City.

French Bathing Shoes for the Seaside. LORIN BROOKS & SONS, No. 434 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

DIED.

BARKER.—On Monday, July 13, ELLEN JANE BARKER, widow of the late Isaac O. Barker.

Her sons, Charles G., Francis and Aaron F. Vail, and the relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 118 East 28th-st.

CARTER.—At Cleveland, Ohio, on Saturday evening, July 11, Rev. LAWSON CARTER, aged 75 years.

The funeral will take place from Grace Church, Cleveland, Ohio, on Thursday, July 16, at 4 o'clock.

CASWELL.—At Dresden, Saxony, on Wednesday, June 24, of hectic fever, ROSALIE, youngest daughter of Mary L. and the late Nathan Caswell, of the City of New-York.

CORNELL.—At Roslyn, L. I., on Tuesday morning, July 14, BERTHA, daughter of Wm. D. and Annie V. Cornell, aged 11 months and 21 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock, from No. 67 Lee-av., Brooklyn, E. D.

DURAND.—On Tuesday afternoon, July 14, Mrs. MARY ANN DURAND.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 86 Poplar-st., on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

DAVIS.—On Friday, July 10, in Greenwich, Conn., at the residence of her brother, Silas Davis, Esq., NANCY DAVIS, in the 91st year of her age.

☞ Long Island and Haverstraw papers please copy.

DESMARETS.—On Monday morning, July 13, MARY ROSE, widow of the late Francis Desmarets, of Paris, France, in the 57th year of her age.

Funeral services at the Church of the Holy Apostles, (9th-av. and 28th-st.,) to-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon at 3 o'clock. Remains will be removed from her late residence, No. 212 West 40th-st., at 2½ o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

EVANS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon, July 13, JAMES CHILD, son of James B. and Caroline Evans, aged 9 months and 21 days.

The funeral will take place this day, (Wednesday,) at 3 P. M., from the residence of his parents, Gates-av., near Marcy.

FISHER.—On Monday, July 13, at Denman-st., Melrose, Westchester County, after a short illness, aged 36 years, REBECCA WILSON, the beloved wife of Mr. JAMES H. FISHER.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the above residence, at 10 A. M. this day. (Wednesday,) the 15th inst.

☞ Chester, Delaware County, papers please copy.

FANNING.—On Sunday evening, July 12, in the 75th year of her age, MARY, widow of the late Thomas Fanning.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 78 2d-av., on Wednesday afternoon, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock.

HALL.—At 1 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, July 14, at the residence of his brother, Dr. Edwards Hall, No. 336 4th-av., Hon. WILLIS HALL, of congestion, aged 67 years, 3 months and 13 days.

Relatives and friends are invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral at 1 o'clock P. M. on Friday, the 17th inst., at the Presbyterian Church in 5th-av., corner of 19th-st. Remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery.

KOTMAN.—On Tuesday, July 14, suddenly, of congestion of the brain, LOUIS, aged 22 months, only son of Louis E. and Jennie Kotman.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LENNOX.—Suddenly, on Monday, July 13, JAMES RUSHTON, only son of Benjamin G. and Mary Augusta Lennox, aged 10 months and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 222 East 84th-st., on Wednesday, July 15, at 4 o'clock P. M.

OTTER.—On Monday morning, July 13, after a lingering illness, Mrs. SARAH OTTER, in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, at the 16th Baptist Church, 16th-st., near 8th-av.

PARDEE.—FRANK BENSON, infant son of Dr. Walter and Almira M. Pardee, aged 10 months and 8 days.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 218 West 34th-st., this day, (Wednesday,) the 15th inst., at 2 P. M.

SCHARFF.—On Monday, July 13, at the residence of Dr. D. C. Jayne, Florida, Orange County, N. Y., CHRISTIAN H. SCHARFF, in the 35th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at the N. Reformed Dutch Church, Newark, N. J., this day, (Wednesday,) the 15th inst., at 1 o'clock. His friends and those of his family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

VAN BUSKIRK.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, July 14, WILLIAM H. VAN BUSKIRK, in the 33d year of his age.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

WESTLAKE.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, July 14, JACOB WESTLAKE, lumber dealer, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 25 South Oxford-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WRIGHT'S BLACK INK.
INSTANTANEOUSLY BLACK.
RESISTS THE ACTION OF TIME AND OF CHEMICAL AGENTS.
(See certificate from School of Mines on large bottles.)
This ink is unchangeably fluid.
Deposits no sediment.
Will not corrode the pen.
For sale by all dealers, and at wholesale by W. G. WRIGHT & CO., Manufacturing Chemists, No. 81 Broadway, New-York.

FRESH MEAT AND POULTRY FROM ILLINOIS.

The Lyman Refrigerating Transportation Company have a car just arrived from Illinois, loaded with Mutton, Lamb and Poultry, slaughtered in a fat and healthy condition where it was raised, without undergoing the feverish and otherwise pernicious influence of bringing them alive. The Poultry was fattened by the charcoal process, and is tender and delicate as Spring chicken. The public are invited to examine and give these articles a trial, that they may be satisfied of their superiority.
The car is at the new depot of the Hudson River Railroad Company, corner of Varick and Laight sts.

MASSENA SPRING WATER.

This water is unequaled as a remedy for salt rheum, scrofula and all skin diseases, complaints of the kidneys and bladder, rheumatism, cancerous tumors, &c. For sale by the leading druggists, at the Central Park, and at the general depot, No. 363 Bowery, corner 4th-st. Call for pamphlets.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A meeting of Committees of the different branches of trade interested in house-building, will be held on THURSDAY, July 16, at 8 P. M., at Kilduff's Building, corner of Broadway and 22d-st., to which all persons interested in building are invited.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 11 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.
Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.
JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

FOR SALE—SKELETON RACEBOAT, 32 FEET long, with outriggers for ten-foot oars; price [illegible]. Betts & Nichols' first-class saddle and bridle, cost [illegible], for $35. Address Box No. 4,767 Post Office.

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GRANT AND COLFAX AHOY!
Great Mass Meeting and banner raising on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 15th inst., at 8 o'clock, at headquarters, 8th-av., corner 34th-st.
Major HAGGERTY, Gen. COCHRANE and Hon. L. FITHIAN will address the meeting.
All are invited to attend.

NINTH WARD DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN Association meetings every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at Lebanon Hall, No. 383 Hudson-st. Address July 15 by Hon. S. S. Cox, July 22 by Hon. A. H. H. Dawson. ANDREW HOOGLAND, President.
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5-20 Coupon, '64.	110⅝	110⅞	Gold	141⅞	142
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THE ABOVE REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE ARREST AND CONVICTION OF THE PARTY OR PARTIES WHO ISSUED, IN JUNE LAST, FORGED OR ALTERED CERTIFICATES OF PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO, MICHIGAN SOUTHERN, CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG, ROCK ISLAND, ERIE RAILWAY AND PACIFIC MAIL STOCKS.
BY ORDER OF THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE AND OPEN BOARD OF BROKERS.
JOHN S. SAUZADE, Chairman Joint Committee.
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1868.

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TO THE HOLDERS AND OWNERS OF the coupon notes of the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, bearing date July 1, 1867.
Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the terms and provisions of the indenture executed by the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, to George W. Weld and Robert Hale, Trustees, on the 11th day of June, A. D. 1867, that all the promissory notes of said Railroad Company therein described and thereby secured and numbered, as follows, viz.:
Nos. one to forty inclusive, for $5,000 each; Nos. forty-one to two hundred and forty inclusive, for $1,000 each, will be paid together with the accrued interest thereon, on presentation at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York City, on and after the 10th day of August, A. D. 1868, and from and after said last mentioned date all of said notes will cease to draw interest, and the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company will no longer pay interest on the same. By order of the Board of Directors.
D. B. HOWARD,
Secretary and Treasurer St. L. J. and C. R. R. Co.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CITY CENTRAL UNDERGROUND RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of the New-York City Central Underground Railway Company hereby give notice that they will open books for subscription to the capital stock of said Corporation, at the office of BROWN BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of August next; and that said books will remain open for at least thirty days thereafter, that those who desire to subscribe for said stock may have the opportunity to do so; and in the event of a larger amount being subscribed than the capital stock of said Corporation, then such subscriber shall be entitled to a pro rata number of shares of said stock as near as may be, and in proportion to the amount so subscribed. Each subscriber shall at the time of subscribing pay to the Treasurer five per cent. of the par value of each share so subscribed by him.
W. B. OGDEN, President.
HENRY F. VAIL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1868.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, MAY 27, 1868.
NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:
The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of $1,000 each at any time before the 1st day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.
The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity in accordance with their tenor.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1868.
INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the bonds and stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, payable Aug. 1, 1868, will be paid on that day by Peter B. Sweeny, Chamberlain, at his office, in the new Court House. The transfer books will be closed Monday, July 6, 1868.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

TOLEDO CITY (OHIO) BONDS ISSUED FOR MUNICIPAL PURPOSES; also, ILLINOIS COUNTY BONDS, which will pay TEN PER CENT. INTEREST on the investment, and are considered FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES. For sale by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—ILLINOIS TOWNSHIP TEN PER Cent. Bonds, Bank Stocks and Real Estate Mortgages; Lewis Run Coal and Iron Company Bonds.
MANSFIELD, FREESE & BROWNELL,
Bankers, No. 50 Broad-st.

TRANSFER OFFICE, ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, July 13, 1868.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be open on WEDNESDAY, July 15.
By order of the Board. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

UNITED STATES SECURITIES,

and give especial attention to the conversion of

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES

INTO THE

NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE CO.

OFFICE NO. 7 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK.

Subscription book is now open for an increased capital of this Company to $750,000, and will remain open until the 31st inst. Subscriptions may be paid at any time prior to the 31st inst., and a rebate of interest will be allowed to that date.
By order of the Board.
IRA KETCHAM, Secretary.
TRUSTEES.
ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM,
JAMES D. FISH,
R. H. LOWRY,
HENRY CROSSMAN,
JOHN W. MOTT,
CHARLES D. MATHEWS,
GEORGE B. CARHART,
R. M. HENING,
EDWIN PARSONS.
JOHN W. MOTT, President.

PEORIA CITY WATER BONDS.

The undersigned offer for sale, on account of the City of Peoria (Illinois,) three hundred thousand dollars of the bonds of that city, issued to aid in construction of water works. The bonds draw seven per cent. interest (coupons payable semi-annually in New-York,) on 1st of June and December, and have twenty years to run, and were issued under a special act of the Legislature of Illinois, which act also provides for a special tax for payment of principal and interest. The bonds are now offered at ninety-five per cent. and accrued interest.
JULY 3, 1868. CLARK, DODGE & CO.

TEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS,
OF VARIOUS MICHIGAN MUNICIPALITIES,
PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK AND DETROIT,
FOR SALE BY A. WILKINS, BROKER, DETROIT.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE STUYVESANT BANK on SATURDAY, the 27th day of June, 1868:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$456,560 21
Due from Banks	35,424 69
Due from the Directors of the Bank, $24,153	
Specie	5 41
Cash items, viz.: Exchanges, &c	40,251 74
Furniture and lease, &c	15,000 00
Revenue stamps, &c	952 06
Stocks, Promissory and United States 7 3-10 notes and indebtedness certificates	10,000 00
Bills of solvent banks	12,852 00
Loss and expense account	17,518 92
United States legal-tender notes	56,517 00
Total	$645,082 03

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$200,000 00
Profits	17,742 22
Due to banks	26 26
Due depositors, on demand	427,313 55
Total	$645,082 03

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—I. WILLIAM S. CARMAN, President, and JOHN VAN ORDEN, Cashier of Stuyvesant Bank, a bank located and doing business at the City of New-York, in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, saith that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 27th day of June, 1868, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.
WM. S. CARMAN, President.
JOHN VAN ORDEN, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 13th day of July, 1868. THEO. HUMBERT,
Notary Public for City of New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.

A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 23. Address Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, M. A., Rector of Christ Christ, Riverdale. Prospectus at D. APPLETON & CO'S., No. 90 Grand-st., New-York.

MADAME C. MEARS,
No. 202 Madison-av.,
Will reopen her
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
FRIDAY, Sept. 21. Mme. M will be at home after Sept. 7. Until then all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they will reopen their Boarding and Day School, at Nos. 9 and 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., Sept. 24.
Applications for the admission of pupils to be made either personally or by letter to No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 25 East 21st-st.
will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on Sept. 1. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.
Combines in an unusual degree the choicest home influences with a thorough and accomplished education. For circulars, address
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN,
No. 13 East 49th-st.,
Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. Applications for pupils may be made at the above address, during the vacation, either personally or by letter.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 28. Applications for circulars or admission of pupils can be made by letter as above. Mrs. Hoffman will return to the City on Sept. 20.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. For full information see circular. Address as above.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 8.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School, at No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will be re-opened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications for pupils may be addressed as above. Circulars sent on request.

"AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE," FOUNDED 1855, is a reliable Educational Bureau,
To aid those who seek well qualified Teachers;
To represent Teachers who want positions;
To transact Educational business of all kinds.
All seeking Teachers will find unrivaled facilities. Teachers wanting positions should have application form now. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, 14 Bond-st.

SCHOOL OF MINING AND PRACTICAL GEOLOGY OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—The course of instruction in the department of Mining and Practical Geology of Harvard University will be continued, on an enlarged scale, during the collegiate year 1868-9. The examinations for admission will be held on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Sept. 17 and 18. For further information and for circulars apply to Prof. J. D. WHITNEY, Dean of the Faculty.
CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 3, 1868.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Location healthy; scenery unequaled; building convenient; teachers highly educated, earnest, working men; system of order unsurpassed. A wide-awake, thorough-going school for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy. For circulars address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

THE PROTESTANT FRENCH SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 18 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant-square, will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars can be found at the above address and at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.
Mesdames FORNACHON, Principals.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Refitted. Fall term begins Sept. 8.
S. T. FROST, A. M.,
Principal and Proprietor.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session of 19 weeks begins Aug. 13. A few vacancies. Superior accommodations and educational advantages. Rates reasonable. Apply to the principal. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made, personally or by letter.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR A few young ladies in Fishkill, N. Y. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, Rev. W. PECK.

SAVINGS BANKS.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK.
Corner South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, E. D.,
(late Williamsburg, L. I.)
Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward, that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of July next, will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, July 20,
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest from July 1. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will draw interest from the 1st.
The Bank is open for business daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M., and on TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M. GEORGE RICARD, President
WILLIAM WALL, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1868.
DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1, to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in July.
DEPOSITS made on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1868.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF 7 PER CENT.
per annum on sums of $500 and under. 6 per cent. on sums over that amount which have remained on deposit for three and six months previous to the 1st day of July, 1868, will be paid on demand after the 19th of July.
Interest not called for will draw interest from the 1st day of July.
Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. till 3 o'clock P. M., and on Thursdays from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO 96 WARREN-ST.
DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third Monday in July.
Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 283 Bowery.
Six per cent. interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $10,000.
Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.
GERMAN SPOKEN.
On and after Aug. 1, 1868, this Bank will be open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
The usual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from tax, will be paid to depositors on and after July 20, 1868. Dividends not withdrawn will be credited and will draw interest same as principal. Deposits made now draw interest from July 1. SIX PER CENT. interest, free from tax, allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.
THE USUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from tax, will be paid to depositors on and after July 16, 1868.
DIVIDENDS not withdrawn will draw interest from July 1.
DEPOSITS made on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st.
SIX PER CENT., free from tax, on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000. ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, southeast corner of Canal-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS FROM FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.
Money deposited now, or on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.
Bank open EVERY DAY from 10 to 3, and also in the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7. Bank Books in English, German and French.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Sec. GEO. FOLSOM, Pres't.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.
DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, (free from Government tax) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, July 20. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., COR. OF LAIGHT.
OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TO 3 O'CLOCK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
Deposits on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1. ASSETS, $3,173,918 95.
WM. S. WHITTOCK, N. J. HAINES, Vice Pr's. JOHN McLEAN, Pres. G. S. CHAPIN, Treas.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of six per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER H. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st.
Open daily. Interest 6 per cent. on any amount free of tax. Deposits made before July 21 draw interest from July 1.
SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH,
NOS. 3 AND 5 BROADWAY, NEAR 1ST-ST.
Deposits made on or before July 20 draw interest from July 1.
Six per cent. on $5 to $5,000.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE the 20th of July will draw interest from the 1st of July.
THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER S. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 644 BROADWAY, CORNER BLEECKER-ST., June 23, 1868.
THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION have declared the Thirty-Fifth Semi-Annual Dividend on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on sums not exing $1,000, and Five per cent. per annum on larger sums payable on and after MONDAY, July 20, free of Government tax.
The dividend will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date. E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, have ordered that interest (free of Government tax) be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, as follows:
On sums of five hundred dollars and under, at the rate of Six per cent, per annum; and
On sums exceeding five hundred dollars, at the rate of Five per cent. per annum.
ALSO, AN EXTRA INTEREST of one-half the above rates, payable on and after Monday, 20th instant.
The interest will be placed to the credit of the depositors as principal.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1868.
GEO. F. THOMAE, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1868.
INTEREST WILL BE ALLOWED TO depositors at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums from $5 to $500, and five per cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, payable, free of tax, on or after Monday, 20th inst.
The bank is open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, No. 73 6TH-AV.
JULY INTEREST FOR 1868.—INTEREST at the rate of seven per cent. per annum will be paid on $500 and under, and six per cent. on larger sums on deposit for three or six months previous to July 1, 1868, and will be paid or credited July 20.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M.
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT,
President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
JAMES BOYCE,
Secretaries.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.
R. H. BULL, President,
J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.
J. H. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,
Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS,
PLUMBERS' SLABS,
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds.
MARBLEIZED SLABS
for piers, tables, bureaus, what-nots, &c.
Wainscoting and paneling for rooms and halls. Every description of slate work made to order. The trade supplied on favorable terms.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager,
Middle Granville, N. Y.,
Warehouse and Show Rooms,
No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels, of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th sts.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A FEW PUpils to instruct in the English branches; also the rudiments of French and music; advertiser can attend at pupils' homes; first-class references. Address M. E., No. 451 6th-av.

TEACHER WANTED—A LADY, EXPErienced in Music and English. State particulars and where to be seen immediately. BLAIR, Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A LADY TEACHER FOR THE primary department in a City boarding-school, during the vacation to go in the country. Apply to or address Mrs. H. SIMONS, No. 267 West 39th-st.

A GRADUATE OF YALE COLLEGE desires a situation as private tutor; can give the best references. Address R., Box No. 2,380, New-Haven, Conn.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO.,

No. 102 Broadway,

New-York, July 9, 1868.

Cash Capital - - -	$500,000 00
Gross Surplus - -	1,512,622 50
Total Assets - - -	2,012,622 50

This Company has this day declared a dividend of

FIFTY PER CENT.

to its customers upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st instant, on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and scrip will be issued on the 15th day of September to policy-holders for the amounts to which they are respectively entitled.

ALSO,

A CASH DIVIDEND for the payment in full of the scrip issued in 1862, with SIX per cent. interest thereon, payable Aug. 5, next.

ALSO,

A CASH INTEREST DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. on outstanding scrip for the years 1863, '64, '65, '66, '67, payable on the 15th day of September.

Scrip Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th day of September.

ALSO,

A SEMI-ANNUAL CASH DIVIDEND OF EIGHT PER CENT. upon the capital of the Company, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after FRIDAY, 10th instant.

CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 96 Broadway.

CAPITAL	$200,000 00
SURPLUS	82,301 55

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of
FIVE PER CENT.,
free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1.
M. M. BRADLEY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1868.

EIGHTIETH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 114 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1868.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO.
CORNER GREENWICH AND FULTON STS.,
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1898.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
CHICAGO, July 10, 1868.
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Ten Dollars per share on all the capital stock of this Company (including the late increase of capital of 49,000 shares,) has been declared payable to the persons registered as stockholders on the books of the Company, on the 15th day of August, 1868, at 3 o'clock, P. M.
The payment of the usual April dividend having been delayed from causes beyond the control of the Company, it was deemed advisable, for the purpose of equalization, to anticipate the time of the usual October dividend, and include that in the present one.
This dividend is payable on and after the 1st day of September next, in the obligations of the Company, bearing interest at seven per cent. per annum, to be paid so soon as the Company can avail itself of its money, which it is now enjoined from receiving or using, by reason of certain injunctions granted in certain suits now pending in the City of New-York. The transfer books will be closed on the 15th day of August, at 3 P. M., and reopened on the 1st day of September.
Parties desiring transfers of stock can have it done and certificates sent them, by sending their certificates with the necessary stamps, to EDWARD ST. JOHN, Register, or to the undersigned at this office.
EBENEZER COOK, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Cash capital	$250,000
Surplus	207,000
Total assets	$457,000

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
H. GIROUX, Secretary.
BROOKLYN, July 10, 1868.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 237 BROADWAY, July 1, 1868.
A semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared payable on demand, free of Government tax.
GEO. ALGER, Secretary.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1868.
A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.
ARTHUR H. WALTON, Secretary.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY.
PITTSBURG, July 8, 1868.
The Board of Directors of the Columbia Oil Company have this day declared a dividend, No. 30, of six (6) per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, 13th. A. P. McGREW, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in Common Stock on and after July 15 to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th inst. All payable at this office.
The transfer books of this Company will be closed on Tuesday, June 30, and be reopened on Thursday, July 16, 1868. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.—OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURG, June 30, 1868.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend (No. 18) of 2½ per cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock, and semi-annual dividend (No. 10) of 3½ per cent., less Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds, payable on and after Friday, 17th day of July proximo, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 27 Pine-st., New-York, to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburg.
The transfer books will close on Tuesday, the 30th instant, at 2 P. M., and reopen on Saturday, 18th.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 13, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and one-half per cent., payable Aug. 3, free of Government tax. Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York.
The transfer books will be closed from the 18th inst. until Aug. 4. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 58 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1868.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight per Cent. on the capital stock, free from Government tax, pryable on and after the 11th inst.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 149 BROADWAY, CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1868.
TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 48 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1868.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on and after the 8th inst., free of Government tax. J. M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 151 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1868.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent., free from Government tax, has this day been declared payable on demand.
D. M. DOUGHTY, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1868.
THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors has declared a dividend of Seven per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 141 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free from tax.
WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 6, 1868.
JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 166 Broadway, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1868.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1868.
WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMAN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 168 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on and after the 10th inst., free of tax.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF HOWARD INSURANCE CO.,
No. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 24, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the capital stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1868.
THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 140 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. A. WILEY, Secretary.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent. (5) free from Government tax, payable on and after the first day of August next. R. BUCK, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NOS. 470 BROADWAY AND 72 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1868.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on the 10th inst.
Condition of Company July 1, 1868:

Cash Capital	$200,000 00
Surplus	179,060 64
Capital and Surplus	$379,060 64

T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 151 MONTAGUE-ST.,
BROOKLYN, July 8, 1868.
DIVISION OF PROFITS.
A stockholders' dividend of 8 per cent., free of tax, has this day been declared payable on demand.
ALSO, A SCRIP DIVIDEND OF 60 PER CENT., free of tax, to customers entitled to participate in the profits of the Company, for which certificates will be issued Aug. 15.
ALSO, AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF 6 PER CENT. on the outstanding scrip of the Company, payable on demand. WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.
IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 9 WALL-ST.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
SURPLUS	130,233 38
NET ASSETS, JULY 1, 1868	$330,233 38

NEW-YORK, July 13, 1868.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. and the Government Tax, payable on demand.
JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

STANDARD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 117 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1868.
A semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, is payable on demand.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 153 BROADWAY.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1868.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.
TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.
A dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of last five months, payable on the 1st day of August next, at No. 122 Bowery. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1868.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was
Resolved, That a dividend of 5 per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, be paid on the 1st day of August next to the holders of the full paid shares registered on the 13th day of July next, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 13th day of July, and opened on the 5th day of August following.
Resolved, That in pursuance of the plan approved at the shareholders' meeting, May 27, 1868, the shares of this Company be increased by the issue of eight shares for every one hundred now outstanding, and the same be distributed to the holders of shares registered on the Company's books on the 1st day of August next, in the proportion of one share for every twelve and one-half shares then held by them.
Resolved, That where in the distribution of such shares, a stockholder would be entitled to a fraction of a share, the Company will retain such fraction and will pay therefor. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, July 8, 1868.
THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend, or interest, under the provisions of the By-Laws, for the last six months, as follows:
At the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five, and under five hundred dollars, and of four per cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward.
This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st instant, where it stands exactly as a deposit.
It will be entered on the pass books at any time when required, on and after the third Monday, 20th of this month. ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1868.
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THIS Company have this day declared an interest dividend of (3½) Three and One-half per Cent. on the capital stock, for the six months ending July 1, 1868, payable at the office of the Company on demand, free of Government tax. By order of the Board.
ISAAC H. WALKER, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE 64 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1868.
DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING OF THE Board of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, free of Government tax, was declared payable on and after July 20, 1868.
The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1868.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Six per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, free from Government tax.
The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th July instant, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board. ISAAC N. SEYMOUR,
Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 156 Broadway.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND HAS been declared, payable on and after the 6th inst., free of tax.
WASHINGTON POST, Jr., Acting Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., (free of Government tax) payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.
CHAS. LAMBURGH, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 105 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1868.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 156 Broadway, July 8, 1868.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER Cent., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.
E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable at the Bank of America to New-York stockholders on demand.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE District Court of the United States for the Northern District of New-York State.—In the matter of BURR SHELTON, by whom a petition for adjudication of bankruptcy was filed on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1868, in said Court in Bankruptcy, No. 1,316.—This is to give notice, that on the 13th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Burr Shelton, of Watkins, in the County of Schuyler and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, Bank Building, corner of Main and Schuyler sts., Havana, N. Y., before Mr. Hull Fanton, Register, on the 27th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M. W. H. COREY,
Deputy United States Marshal,
as Messenger Northern District of New-York.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE District Court of the United States for the Northern District of New York States.—In the matter of ROBERT MILLS, by whom a petition for adjudication of bankruptcy was filed on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1868, in said Court in Bankruptcy, No. 1,038.—This is to give notice that on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Robert Mills, of Watkins, in the County of Schuyler and State of New York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, Bank Building, corner of Main and Schuyler streets, Havana, N. Y., before Mr. Hull Fanton, Register, on the 27th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M. W. H. COREY,
Deputy United States Marshal,
as Messenger, Northern District of New York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES A. MORFORD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Charles A. Morford, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of August, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated, New-York, on the 10th day of July, 1868.
jy15-law3wW* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAN. B. ALLEN, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 23d day of July, A. D., 1868, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, June 25, 1868.
jy1-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of AARON SEELEY, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Aaron Seeley, of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was, to wit., on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition.—Dated at New-York City the 13th day of July, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
jy15-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ORLANDO A. PEGRAM, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Orlando A. Pegram, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 11th day of July, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jy15-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN R. CONKLIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Benjamin R. Conklin, of the town of Chester, in the County of Orange, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Newburgh, New-York, the 25th day of June, A. D. 1868.
B. R. CHAMPION,
of Goshen, N. Y., Assignee.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 30th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN H. BRACKEN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of J. H. Bracken & Co., who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 29th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JULY 14, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 10th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DENNIS DE COURCY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, to be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 29th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JULY 14, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 18th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES F. DERRICKSON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JULY 14, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 2d day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SAMUEL P. TOWNSEND, of the Town of Scotch Plains, State of New-Jersey, carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 25th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JULY 14, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 11th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JENKS BUDLONG, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, State of New-York, who carried on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 30th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JULY 14, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSHUA M. BEACH, bankrupt.—No. 1,199.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Joshua M. Beach, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 31st day of July, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 7th day of July, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
jy8-law3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MAYER MEYER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Mayer Meyer, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of August, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau, Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 13th day of July, 1868.
jy15-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HOWARD HUGGINS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Howard Huggins, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 13th day of July, 1868.
jy15-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AMZI S. DODD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 5th day of August, A. D., 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 8th July, 1868.
jy15-law3wW* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM NEWFIELD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 8th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 13th July, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
jy15-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANDREW J. BROWN, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Andrew J. Brown, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.—Dated at the City of New-York, the 4th day of May, 1868. FREDERICK A. WARING, Assignee,
jy1-law3wW* No. 290 Broadway, City of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRISON BROWN, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Harrison Brown, of the town of Washington, in the County of Dutchess, in said district, and who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Poughkeepsie City, the 6th day of July, A. D. 1868.
ROBERT F. WILKINSON, Assignee,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
C. SWAN, Attorney for Bankrupt. jy8-law3wW

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BARCLAY HAVILAND, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Barclay Haviland, of the town of Washington, in the County of Dutchess, in said district, and who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Poughkeepsie City, the 6th day of July, A. D. 1868. ROBERT F. WILKINSON, Assignee,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
C. SWAN, Attorney for Bankrupt. jy8-law3wW

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SIMEON N. DRAKE, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Simeon N. Drake, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the said District Court.—Dated at New-York, the 3d day of July, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jy8-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 1,026.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JULES CRUCY and ADRIEN CRUCY, bankrupts.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Jules Crucy and Adrien Crucy, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 6th day of July, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jy8-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN D. VAN NORTWICK, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John D. Van Nortwick, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was, to-wit, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of himself by the said District Court.—Dated New-York City, the 23d day of June, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jy1-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 1,388.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CLINT ROUDEBUSH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Clint Roudebush, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 30th day of June, A. D. 1868.
(Signed) A. B. THACKER,
jy1-law3wW* No. 134 Maiden-lane, N. Y., Assignee.

NO. 1,321.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARCUS SAMUELS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 26th day of June, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Marcus Samuels, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jy1-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 13th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM WHITTY HALL, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JULY 15, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 10th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MANUEL DE J. LOPEZ, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JULY 14, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEOPOLD WILCZINSKI, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Leopold Wilczinski, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 22d day of July, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 29th day of June, 1868.
jy1-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY FLIEG, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Henry Flieg, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 22d day of July, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M. at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 30th day of June, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
je30-law3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT W. ROOD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Albert W. Rood, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 29th day of July, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 25th day of June, 1868.
jy8-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN W. FOSTER, bankrupt.—No. 1,010.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Benjamin W. Foster, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 31st day of July, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 7th day of July, 1868.
jy8-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN A. BRIDGLAND, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—At the City of New-York in said district, on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1868.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John A. Bridgland, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of July next, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 30th day of June, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
jy1-law3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES K. FLEMING, bankrupt.—No. 1,053.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles K. Fleming, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 31st day of July, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 7th day of July, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
jy8-law3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MORRIS KYLER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Morris Kyler, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 30th day of July, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry W. Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of July, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
jy8-law3wW*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY A. CHAPIN, as a copartner of the copartnership firms of William L. Schoener and Company and Dwight Chapin and Company, a bankrupt.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Henry A. Chapin, of Paris, France, as copartner of the late firm of William L. Schoener and Company, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in the Southern District of New-York, and of the late firm of Dwight, Chapin and Company, of Bridgeport, in the State of Connecticut, adjudged a bankrupt as copartner in said firms upon the petition of his copartners in the same, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property to him or to his use, and the transfer of any by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden on the 18th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register.
ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
JULY 15, 1868. as Messenger.

NO. 841.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY FLIEG, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 2d day of April, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry Flieg, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
jy8-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT H. STRONG, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Albert H. Strong, of the City of Newburgh, in the County of Orange, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated Newburgh, New-York, the 25th day of June, A. D. 1868.
W. J. McDONALD, of Newburgh, New-York, Assignee. Jy1-law3wW*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in said District, July 13, 1868.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of HOWARD T. TRIPP, of Washington, Dutchess County, N. Y., in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said district.
jy15-law3wW ROBT. F. WILKINSON, Assignee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park, for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of certain new Avenues, Roads and Public Places or Parks, as laid out by the Commissioners of the Central Park, in the City of New-York.

The Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled—"An act relative to the powers and duties of the Commissioners of the Central Park," passed April 4, 1866, and of the act entitled—"An act to enable the Commissioners of the Central Park to make further improvements in the City of New-York," passed April 13, 1866; and of the act entitled—"An act to alter the map or plan of certain portions of the City of New-York, and for the laying out and improvement of the same," passed April 24, 1867: hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court, in the First Judicial District of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 31st day of July, 1868, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter. That the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of a new avenue eighty feet in width, between the Eighth-avenue and Ninth-avenue, and running from One Hundredth-street to the intersection of the Avenue St. Nicholas and Manhattan-street.

Also a new avenue running diagonally from the new avenue last mentioned, at or near One Hundred and Thirteenth-street to the Ninth-avenue, at One Hundred and Sixteenth-street.

Also a new avenue between Ninth and Tenth avenues, running from One Hundred and Tenth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-second-street.

Also a public place or park between One Hundred and Tenth-street and One Hundred and Twenty-third street, and intermediate the three new avenues before mentioned, the Ninth-avenue and the Tenth-avenue.

Also a public place, being a triangle formed by the intersections of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street and the first-named two of the above-mentioned new avenues.

Also a public place, being a quadrilateral formed by the intersection of the Avenue St. Nicholas, One Hundred and Twenty-third-street and the first-named of the above-mentioned new avenues, as laid out by the Commissioners of the Central Park in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, July 7, 1868.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, NEBRASKA.
MINNESOTA, COLORADO.
With other first-class steamers building.
MINNESOTA......WEDNESDAY, July 22
COLORADO......WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5
NEBRASKA......WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12
MANHATTAN......WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19
From Pier No. 46 North River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
CHINA leaves......WEDNESDAY, July 15
CUBA leaves......WEDNESDAY, July 22
JAVA leaves......WEDNESDAY, July 29
AUSTRALASIAN leaves......WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5
SCOTIA leaves......WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12
RUSSIA leaves......WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19
Chief cabin passage......$130
Second cabin passage......80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage......145
Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP CHINA must be on board at the Company's wharf, Jersey City, before 1 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, 15th inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
TRIPOLI......July 16 | TARIFA......July 30
ALEPPO......July 23 | PALMYRA......Aug. 13
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin......$80 Gold.
Steerage......$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE,
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY,
From Pier No. 20, North River 12 o'clock, noon.
EUROPA......July 18 | CALEDONIA......Aug. 8
IOWA......July 25 | BRITANNIA......Aug. 15
COLUMBIA......Aug. 1 | HIBERNIA......Aug. 22
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $16.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to HENDERSON BROTHERS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
EUROPE......LEMARIE......SATURDAY, July 25
ST. LAURENT......BOCANDE......SATURDAY, Aug. 8
VILLE DE PARIS......SURMONT......SATURDAY, Aug. 22
PEREIRE......DUCHESNE......SATURDAY, Sept. 5
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board.
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:
ETNA (via Halifax)......MONDAY, July 13
CITY OF BOSTON......SATURDAY, July 18
CITY OF ANTWERP......SATURDAY, July 25
CITY OF NEW-YORK (via Halifax)......MONDAY, July 27
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	50

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $35, payable in currency.
Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE TO THE CONTINENT.
The new iron North German steamship SMIDT, (Capt. H. RASCHEN,) of 2,400 tons capacity, WILL SAIL FROM NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, SATURDAY, July 25.
PRICES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin......$75 } Payable in
Second Cabin......30 } Gold.
Steerage......22 }
An experienced surgeon on board.
For further information, freight, and passage, apply to THIELE, MOTZ & CO., No. 2 Hanover Buildings, Hanover-square.

RUGER'S AMERICAN LINE TO EUROPE.
First-class steamers to BREMEN via Cowes.
CIRCASSIAN, Pier 3 N. R., Capt. THOS. ELLIS. July 25
ARIEL, Pier 42 N. R., Capt. J. G. JONES......Aug. 8
NORTHERN LIGHT, do., Capt. WM. WEIR......Aug. 22
RATES OF PASSAGE, IN GOLD.
First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $25.
For freight or passage apply to RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 103 Pearl-st., and No. 40 Broadway.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP FRANCE, GRACE, will leave SATURDAY, July 18, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
RATES OF PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED AND AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon
FOUR TIMES A MONTH,
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
JULY 16—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. F. T. KING, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. CAVERLY.
Steamer leaving Aug. 8 connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco Sept. 1 for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT, TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA.
By Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer OCEAN QUEEN, sailing on THURSDAY, July 16.
Per cubic foot, 90 cents; per pound, 1½ cents.
Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about twenty days in advance of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of July 20. Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO., Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co. Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.
THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH,
or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., at noon.
JULY 4—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with new steamship NEVADA.
JULY 20—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship OREGONIAN.
These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 22d of each month from Panama to New-Zealand and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 9th of each month. First and second-class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first-class, and $218 to $243 for second-class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are completed for the carriage of a limited quantity of merchandise on through bills of lading; freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FOR HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—The steamship GRANADA will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on MONDAY, July 13, at 10 A. M. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.
In consequence of sickness at Havana, the above steamship will sail direct for Sisal and Vera Cruz on present voyage.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER via Nassau, July 16.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, July 23.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, July 30.
All letters must pass through the Post Office.
For freight or passage, apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, on THURSDAY, July 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR MOBILE, FERNANDINA AND THE GULF PORTS.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the first-class steamship FLAG, Capt. BAXTER, for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, July 18, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.
Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.
Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.
Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions.
Has superior passenger accommodations. Apply to I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st. Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. WASHINGTON, GAGER......SATURDAY, July 18
CORTES......NELSON......SATURDAY, July 25
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents, H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A 1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 15, at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The fine steamship MONTEREY will sail on the following Wednesday.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens going abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, Passport Agent, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
8 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Woodside and Willow Tree.
9:20 A. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
3 P. M., Express train for Greenport, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east.
4:30 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
6 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.
All passenger trains connect at Mineola with trains to and from Hempstead and Glen Cove.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. for Hemstead, Glen Cove, North Islip, Northport and all way stations; arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:10 P. M. Takes effect June 11, 1868.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.
NEW-YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO.
Travelers can now procure THROUGH TICKETS from New-York to San Francisco at greatly reduced rates. Also, tickets to all points in Colorado, Dakota, Utah, Montana, Idaho and Nevada.
For tickets and any information relative to the route apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO., Stage Department, No. 84 Broadway.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKES MEMPHRAMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY,
(finest lake scenery in the United States,)
VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.
Leave New-York via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven Steamer, Peck Slip, at 3:15 P. M.
On Saturdays the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn." J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av. through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day, excepting Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:30 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY Railroad for LONG BRANCH, Toms River, Manchester, Bricksburg, Red Bank, &c., from Pier No. 30, foot Chambers-st.
Daily (Sundays excepted) at 9 A. M. and 4:10 P. M., by the favorite steamers JESSE HOYT and NEVERSINK.
Touching at Pier No. 4, for passengers only, at 4:20 P. M. Returning leaves Long Branch at 7:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. Toms River at 5:40 A. M. and 1:40 P. M.
Arriving in New-York at 9:20 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.
Commutation tickets, one month, $17 50; two months, $30; three months, $38.
W. S. SNEDEN & CO., Lessees.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M.; 1:22, 4:22, 5:32 and 6:52 P. M. The 5:15 freight and 1:22, 4:22 and 5:32 P. M. passenger run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Wharves, Piers and Slips, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet in the Chamber of the Board, in the City Hall, on WEDNESDAY next, the 15th instant, at 12 o'clock noon. All persons interested in the introduction of the W. H. Smith patent for the preservation of the wood in piers, under water, are hereby notified to be present at the above-mentioned time and place without further notification.
THOMAS CONNOR, GEORGE McGRATH, MICHAEL NORTON, } Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of GEO. P. PHILES & CO., is this day dissolved.
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1868. F. HABIRSHAW.

STEAMBOATS.

THE BRISTOL LINE.
FOR BOSTON, from Pier No. 40, North River, foot of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M.
TRAVELING AT HALF-PRICE.
In the Grandest Boats in the world.
TO BOSTON......$1 00
Meals 50 cents.
Accommodations for 1,200 passengers.
These boats leave an hour later, and arrive in Boston ahead of all other lines.
A CHEAP AND CHARMING EXCURSION.
A. L. ANDERSON, General Manager.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

STONINGTON LINE.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.
To Boston, first class......$1 00
To Providence, first class......50
The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
And foot of 19th-st., East River, at 6 P. M., daily.
Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.
Up-town passengers, by taking the boat at 19th-st., East River, have one and a half hours longer at their homes, and avoid the crowded streets in the lower part of the City.
Passengers from down town, taking Avenue A or Avenue B cars, from the Astor House, or the South and 34th-st. cars, will be landed within two blocks of this Pier. The Steamers will also stop at this Pier in the morning, on the down trip, to land such passengers as desire it.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.
NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINES.
The NORWALK leaves Christopher-st., North River, at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20. Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40. Pier No. 4, North River, foot of Morris-st., at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.
The ALLISON leaves North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock, Broome-st., East River, at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20. Peck-slip at 8:40; 11:40, 2:40. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9:12 and 3 o'clock.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE, BETWEEN NEW-YORK and BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, and CAPE COD TOWNS and NANTUCKET.
Fare to Boston (Cabin)......$1 00
Other places in proportion. Fare always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats, NEWPORT, or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, April 9, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

CHANGE OF TIME.
Albany Day Line Steamboats, C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW. On and after Monday, July 13, the day line boats will leave Desbrosses-st. at 7:30 A. M., and 34th-st. at 7:45 A. M., arriving at Albany in time to connect with trains on the Rensselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central and Susquehanna Railroads.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—DURING the warm weather this Line will run their palatial steamers ST. JOHN and DREW, on SUNDAY EVENINGS, commencing on the 12th inst. Departing from their Pier, No. 41 North River, at 6 o'clock, and from Albany on the arrival of the evening train of cars from Saratoga.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, at 6 o'clock, and foot of 34th-st. at 6:30 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare, Saturdays and Sunday, $1. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M. State rooms secured at office, No. 308 West-st.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, July 15, 11 A. M.	Wednesday, July 15, 3 P. M.
Thursday, July 16, 3 P. M.	Friday, July 17, 6 A. M.
Friday, July 17, 3 P. M.	Saturday, July 18, 6:30 A. M.
Saturday, July 18, 3 P. M.	Saturday, July 18, 6:30 P. M.
Sunday, July 19, 7:30 A. M.	Sunday, July 19, 3:30 P. M.
Sunday, July 19, 6:30 P. M.	

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 7:30 A. M. and 34th-st. at 7:45 A. M.; landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson; connecting at Albany with 5:20 train to Saratoga and all points North; 6 P. M. train on New-York Central and Susquehanna Railroads. The steamboat SENECA transfers passengers to Troy on arrival at Albany without charge.

FARE 25 CENTS.—AFTERNOON BOAT FOR Yonkers, Hastings, Irvington, Nyack, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. The steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves the pier foot of Warren-st. every afternoon at 3:40; 34th-st., 3:55, (Sundays excepted.) Returning leaves Haverstraw every morning at 6:15; landing at Sing Sing, 6:50; Nyack, 7:30; Irvington, 7:50; Hastings, 8:05; Yonkers, 8:20; arriving at 34th-st. at 9:10. Fare to Nyack, 20 cents; to Yonkers, 15 cents.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMERS ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

1868.—D. D. & T. SMITH STEAMBOAT Line from foot Harrison-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted,) for Carmansville, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's and Peekskill, landing at 34th-st. pier. For hours of leaving see poster. Office on pier. E. LANE, Agent.

CHEAP TRAVELING TO ALBANY AND TROY—FARE ONLY ONE DOLLAR.—During the warm weather the elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT will make special trips, leaving alternately every SATURDAY and SUNDAY EVENINGS from Pier No. 44, North River, north of Spring-st., at 6 o'clock, and foot of West 34th-st. at 6:30.

FOR SAUGERTIES, LANDING AT TIVOLI.—The steamer ANSONIA, Capt. OSTERHOUDT, will leave from the foot of Franklin street every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at same hour.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.—The steamer HELEN, Captain JAMES THROCKMORTON, leaves foot of Chambers-st., every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 8½ A. M., Saturday at 2 P. M. Leaves Red Bank daily at 3 P. M., Saturday and Sunday excepted.

FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING AT WHITESTONE, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after SATURDAY, June 13, the new and elegant steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR—Steamer ESCORT, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, at 5 P. M. I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad

CONVENTION RETURN TICKETS, good to July 20, at half fare, for sale at No. 681 Broadway, corner of Amity-st.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

ASTROLOGY.

A CAUTION.—LOOK OUT—GOOD NEWS FOR all. Never failing. Mrs. S. VAN HORN, from Europe, greatest Business and Medical Clairvoyant known. She tells past, present and future. Has that great Egyptian talisman to cause love and speedy marriages. Shows likeness and tells his name. Lucky numbers. Fee 50 cents to $1. Gents not admitted. 40 3d-av., below 10th-st.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED FOR NATIONAL CAMPAIGN GOODS.—8x10 steel engravings of GRANT and COLFAX, with or without frames. One agent took 60 orders in one day. Also, National Campaign Biographies of both, 25 cents. Pins, badges, medals and photos for Democrats and Republicans. Agents make 100 per cent. Sample packages sent post-paid for $1. Send at once and get the start. Address GOODSPEED & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, or Chicago, Ill.

GOOD BRICKLAYERS WILLING TO work ten hours a day, at the rate of $5, will find steady employment by calling on or addressing Secretary of the Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange, No. 51 Liberty-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SALESMAN. ONE WHO CAN keep books, bring first-class reference, and can loan his employer $1,000, can hear of steady employment, fair compensation and interest for his money by addressing EMPLOYER, Box No. 144 Times Office.

WANTED—FIFTY GOOD PRACTICAL STONE cutters or cutters and masons to go to Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill. For further information apply to Col. S. CRISPIN, U. S. A., corner Greene and Houston sts., entrance on Greene-st.

WANTED—AGENTS IN CITY AND COUNTRY to sell an article wanted in every house and store; agents can make good wages. Call at No. 194 Broadway, Room No. 10.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN, AMERICAN by birth, smart, capable, intelligent, who is used to canvassing. Apply between 10 and 12 at No. 116 John-st., up stairs.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY IN A WHOLESALE dry goods house; must reside with his parents. Address Box No. 2,322, with reference and own handwriting.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a private family. Call at No. 8 Barrow-st., near Fourth.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.—E. S. JAFFRAY & CO, have an opening for an experienced salesman in the above department.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

SPECIAL.—WE HAVE IN THE MOUNTAIN region of New-Jersey, one hour from the City by Morris and Essex Railroad, a property estimated to be worth $5,500, which will be sold, owing to the reluctance of the owner to rent it, to a cash buyer, at $4,250; house of nine rooms, in excellent repair; good new barn, spring of water and about seven acres of land.
MYERS & TUCKER, No. 9 Nassau-st.

PORT RICHMOND, STATEN ISLAND.—House for sale, situated within three minutes' walk of the landing; house two-story and attic, built in the best manner for owner's use, with all comforts of a city house; grounds laid out with taste and extend to the water; stable, carriage house, &c.; very attractive home for $11,500. PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

ENGLEWOOD.—FOR SALE, A DESIRABLE country residence, fine grounds, fruit and shade trees, stable, &c.; one of the finest locations (high ground) on the Northern Railroad; three minutes' walk of Highland Depot; one hour from New-York. Particulars of H. W. JOHNS, No. 78 William-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

HUNTER'S POINT PROPERTY—FOR sale or to rent, four lots, 25x100 feet each, on West-av. and West 5th-st., well graded and ready for immediate occupation. For purchase or rent ($350 to May 1, 1869) apply to WM. NELSON, Jr., No. 24 Old-slip, New-York.

THE CLIFFWOOD SPRINGS HOUSE and Grove for sale, situated on the sea-shore, twenty-five miles from New-York; now nearly filled with guests; possession immediately; sickness cause of selling. Apply at No. 176 Bleecker-st.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—AT KINGSBRIDGE, ON New Drive, a handsome house and acre of ground, stable, &c., delightfully situated. For particulars apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WEST 23D-ST., MODERN FOUR-story high-stoop house, pleasantly located; with early possession, or occupant will rent until May next; price $33,000. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, 1 Pine-st.

EIGHTH-AV.—FOR SALE, TWO LOTS EAST side of 8th-av., between 129th and 130th sts., fifty feet north of 129th-st. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT.
Tenders will be received by the Commissioners of the Royal Victoria Hotel, Nassau, Bahamas, for the rental of that building for the ensuing Winter season.
The hotel is adapted for the accommodation of 120 guests, it is situated on an elevated site, commanding a view of the City of Nassau, the ocean and numerous islands.
The climate of Nassau, from its uniformity of temperature, salubrity and clearness of atmosphere, renders it a most desirable resort for invalids during the Winter.
The hotel will be rented furnished or unfurnished, and persons tendering are requested to state in their tenders the amount they are willing to give for it furnished and unfurnished. (The furniture includes linen, plate, glassware, &c.)
Tenders may be addressed to the Commissioners of the Royal Victoria Hotel, Nassau, Bahamas, to the care of Messrs. Weston & Gray, No. 64 South-st., New-York, on or before the 12th August, 1868.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, RESPECTABLE family, part of a house in East Baltic-st., a few doors from Court-st., and within ten or fifteen minutes walk of the principal ferries. Gas, hot and cold water, and bath in house; Greenwood and Coney Island cars pass at either end of block; rent moderate. Apply to M. HENNESSY, No. 3 East Baltic-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET.—Twelve minutes' walk from Morrisania depot, six minutes from horse cars which connect with 3d-av. Railroad or steamboat for 8th-st. and Peck-slip. Address B., Box No. 140 Times Office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING, Nos. 38, 39, and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
Inquire of GEO. JONES, Times Office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

REAL ESTATE WANTED TO BUY.—Anything from $5 to $50,000 in New-York or anywhere within forty minutes of Wall-st. Address immediately B. J., Box No. 5,853 New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO HIRE OR LEASE, A MEDIUM-size modern-built house, (high stoop,) centrally and desirably located. Address Post Office Box No. 649, stating terms, &c.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WADAWANUCK HOUSE,
STONINGTON, CONN.
This location possesses all the advantages of bathing, fishing, sailing and beautiful drives on good country roads, and is accessible by Shore Line Railroad, and by steamers. Address T. M. MASON, Stonington, Conn.

TAPPAAN ZEE HOUSE, NYACK, ON HUDSON.
A few gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms. Address L. D. MANSFIELD.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
This favorite summer resort situated on the Catskill Mountains, State of New-York, and commanding the finest view in America, having been recently enlarged, will be open from June 10 to Oct. 1. Terms $450 per day, or $28 per week.
Stages connect at Catskill with all of the Hudson River Railroad Trains, and the day boats from New-York or Albany.
Also with the steamboats Thomas Powell and New-Champion, leaving Pier 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, daily at 5 P. M. (Saturdays at 2 P. M.)
CHARLES L. BEACH.

DUNBARTON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
Is now open for boarders. It is desirably situated, a short distance from the beach, giving the advantages of the sea breeze while protected from the damp and chilly winds from the ocean. It is well shaded, retired, and every way calculated for private families, without the noise and bustle of a hotel. Stages run to depot and beach. Apply to M. DOWNS, No. 76 5th-av., New-York.

OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I.,
will be opened for the reception of guests, June 29. Rooms occupied one or more weeks, a discount will be made from the transient price.
JOSEPH B. WEAVER.
NEWPORT, R. I., June 20, 1868.

"THE RUTHERFURD PARK HOTEL" WILL BE OPENED
For the reception of guests on TUESDAY, the 21st inst., new and newly and elegantly furnished on the banks of the beautiful Passaic, and only 9 miles or 45 minutes from City Hall, New-York. Apply at the hotel, or see plans at B. S. & J. TORREY'S, No. 72 Maiden-lane, New-York.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT POINT, L. I., now open, pleasantly situated on the extreme end of the north point of Long Island, fronting the Sound and Gardiner's Bay; beautifully shaded, fine fishing, bathing, boating, driving, &c.; terms moderate. Steamer *Escort*, Pier No. 26 East River, landing passengers at the house. M. B. PARSONS & CO.

HOTEL, BOARDING HOUSE AND RESTAURANT proprietors will find it for their interest to buy their silver-plated ware, and to have their replating and repairs done at the LUCIUS HART MANUFACTURING CO., Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, foot of John-st., New-York.

WINDEMERE HOUSE, GREENWOOD LAKE.—Beautiful and healthy Summer resort; pure mountain air, fine fishing, &c.; no mosquitoes; stages meet the 10 A. M. train daily. M. P. BROWNING & CO., Monroe, Orange Co., N. Y.

CROFT HOUSE—GARRISON'S, HUDSON Highlands, near West Point. Board low. Inquire of Mr. NEWMAN, No. 1,172 Broadway; WILSON & CO., No. 92 Pearl-st. JONES BENNETT.

CLIFFWOOD SPRINGS HOUSE, FINE grove, best family sea bathing, fishing, rowing, sailing, drives; board $8 to $12. Apply at 176 Bleecker-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT MAMARONECK—AT A FINE residence, on very high ground; house situated off the road; croquet ground, fine play grounds for children; perfectly healthy, shady; full view of Sound; stabling for horses; ten minutes from depot, our conveyance to and from depot; two miles from Sound; good fishing; delightful place; ice-house full, fine well water; everything right; piazza in front. Terms moderate. Address R. C. S., Box No. 328 New-York Post Office.

BOARDING AT WATERLOO-PLACE, on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the ocean, near steamboat landing and Rumsom Station of the Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad; sea or river bathing; terms reasonable. Address S. P. WYCKOFF, Waterloo-place, near Port Washington, Monmouth County, N. J.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—TWO VERY PLEASANT, good-sized rooms, and a small one, to let, together or separately, with first-class board, in a private family; house large; location very pleasant and healthy; five minutes' walk from depot. Address Box No. 15 Englewood Post Office.

COUNTRY BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, within two miles of Long Branch; first-class table; good fishing, bathing and boating; terms reasonable; references exchanged. Address J. T. O., Box No. 118 Times Office.

DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS CAN be procured for the Summer at a pleasantly located country residence, two miles from West Park, on the Hudson. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD AT CORNWALL, ON THE HUDSON.—A few desirable rooms may be obtained at the Willow-av. House. Apply immediately to JOHN H. ACKINSON, Cornwall, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON ON THE Hudson; the house is well shaded, and the grounds extend to and command a view of the river. Apply to J. S. CRAFT, No. 2 Wall-st., New-York.

PERSONS DESIRING UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE Summer board for ten weeks, after July 1, would do well to address, with references, Drawer No. 57 Post Office, Poughkeepsie.

HOTELS.

UTICA, N. Y.—NEW AND ELEGANT HOTEL, opens July 13, Butterfield House; superb accommodations for 200 guests; daily trains for Trenton Falls; porters at all trains; baggage free. GEO. W. PEARSON, proprietor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls; one as first-class cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups, jellies, creams, pastries; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; the other as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business; have the best of City reference; have no objections to the country. Call for two days at No. 31 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; is a good plain sewer and willing to take care of children; no objection to going a short distance in the country; has three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 292 10th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMBER recommended first-class servants, viz.: Cooks, laundresses, nurses, ladies' maids, waitresses, chambermaids, cooks, washers and ironers, young girls for housework, chambermaids, nurses, &c., at BOOKHAM'S, No. 3.9 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS, a situation in a private family; can do all kinds of family sewing and dress-making; has a perfect knowledge of Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has no objection to the country; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 319 East 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant woman, a situation as seamstress and dressmaker; understands Wheeler & Wilson's, Grover & Baker's sewing machines; would go out by the day, week or month; good City reference. No. 107 East 48th-st., near 4th-av.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A situation for a nice girl as seamstress; she would assist in the waiting or chamberwork or attend an invalid lady; she is respectful and good-tempered, can operate on Willcox & Gibbs' machine. Can be seen at No. 25 West 37th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT and experienced good cook and baker, and is willing to assist with the washing; best of City reference for honesty, sobriety and capability; wages no object in a respectable family. Can be seen at No. 404 West 32d-st., second house west of 9th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant girl either as plain cook or to do the housework for a small family; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 155 West 20th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE nurse; will take the best care of a child from its birth; is experienced in bringing up a child on the bottle; first-class City references. Apply at No. 204 East 10th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook in a private family or first-class boarding house; can do good cooking, both meats and pastries; is willing to go to the country; best of City reference. No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, WHO CAN cut, fit and trim perfectly, to go out by the day or week in families; would like to work for a family in the country during the month of August. Address DRESSMAKER, Station G., for one week.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 234 East 35th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESANT CANADIAN young woman, a situation as nurse; can take full charge of an infant night and day, and bring it up by the bottle; best of reference; will go to the country. Call at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT, A SITUATION; is an excellent cook; can make the best of bread and biscuit, meats and pastries, for private families or private boarding house; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is a good plain sewer; is kind and obliging; is very desirous to get in with a respectable family. No. 405 West 18th-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A competent person; is capable of taking care of an infant from its birth; has lived nine years in one family. Call at Broadway, third door from 37th-st., in the scouring store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS, Protestants; one as chambermaid and seamstress, the other as nurse and assist in any kind of work; City or country; best of reference given. Apply for two days at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A SCOTCH WOMAN and daughter in the country—the mother as good cook and dairy woman; the daughter as nurse and chambermaid; good references. Apply at No. 413 West 25th-st., near 9th-av., Mrs. DUNBAR.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A NEAT, TIDY girl as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; has the best of references from her last place; will take a good place in either City or country. Call at No. 118 East 8th-st., St. Mark's-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, CAPABLE girl, as general servant; neat, reliable and trustworthy; a very good plain cook, an excellent washer and ironer; best of reference given. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STRONG, WILLING girl to go in the country as chambermaid and waitress; can do sewing or washing. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—AN ENGAGEMENT IN THE STATES as lady housekeeper, copyist, amanuensis, or any other capacity not menial. Address Miss WALTON, No. 159 Brock-st., Toronto.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook, washer and ironer; good references; would go to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 181 Varick-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl in a genteel family as nurse, and to assist in waiting or chamberwork; good City reference. Call at No. 346 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; has best of City references. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 121 East 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-RATE cook, washer and ironer; private family preferred; no objections to the country; best City reference from her last place. Apply for two days at 134 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND good baker by a respectable girl in a private family; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 204 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 200 West 40th-st., near 7th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, A situation to take care of an invalid lady or take care of a baby from its birth; is a good seamstress. Call for two days at No. 325 East 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as good cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 200 West 40th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A GOOD GIRL in either City or country, to do the up-stairs work of a family; is neat and tidy; reference from her last place. No. 118 East 8th-st., St. Mark's-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY a young American woman; lost her baby two days ago; references given and required. Address No. 153 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; good City references. Can be seen at No. 151 West 11th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 445 West 27th-st. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS; no objections to the country; City referance. Call at No. 117 West 24th-st., top floor.

NOTICE.—GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED servants, to fill every capacity in the City or country, at SIMMS' Intelligence Office, No. 132 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND TRUSTWORTHY man, a situation as coachman, that is well accustomed to the City, or would engage with a gentleman to go to the country for the Summer months only. Address or call at private stable, No. 26 East 36th-st. Reference from last employer.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, SITUATIONS—the man as coachman, and has a perfect knowledge of gardening and the management of a gentleman's place; the wife is a good cook and dairy woman; they will be found willing and obliging. Address M. M., Box No. 196 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER by one who has several years' experience, and is fully competent, and can give the best references to his present and former employers. Address WILSON, Box No. 3,531 Post Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman, who thoroughly understands the treatment of horses; can give undoubted City and country references; would make himself useful. Address J. H., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a single young man, who thoroughly understands his business; is willing and obliging; first-class City reference. Address A. B. K., Box No. 199 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single, sober man; thoroughly understands his business; City or country; will be found willing and obliging; good City reference from his last employer. Address J. B. L., Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a very respectable married man; can give the best City reference from some of the best families in the City; five years' reference. Call on or address T. H., No. 43 West 30th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; he can give the best of City references. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 191 Times Office.

WANTED.—A LIBERAL REWARD WILL BE given in return for immediate employment, by a young and well-educated man, who is willing to make himself useful in general. Address A, Morrisania, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; understands his business; City and country references; any address left promptly attended to. Address M. D., Box No. 216 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO GO AS GROOM or coachman in the country; thoroughly understands his business; has two years' City reference. Address P. H., Box No. 212 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SOBER, steady man, as coachman and plain gardener in a small place, where taste and care is required. Address J. H., Box No. 209 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN in the country; understands the care of horses and cows, and will assist in the garden; will be found willing and obliging. Address B. C., Box No. 2.2 Times Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—FIVE NOTES WERE LOST BY DANIEL N. SMITH, on the 14th of July, that were drawn by Robertson Palmer to the order of Daniel N. Smith; two by H. B. Hains to the order of Daniel N. Smith; payment has been stopped. DANIEL N. SMITH, Nos. 40 and 42 Tompkins Market.

FOUND—MONDAY, JULY 13, IN 25TH-ST., A Pocket-book, containing some money. By calling at No. 241½ 9th-av., in butcher shop, the owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S
SIXTH WEEK OF JOHN BROUGHAM'S GREAT DRAMATIC SATIRE, THE LOTTERY OF LIFE.
PRONOUNCED BY PUBLIC AND PRESS THE SENSATION OF THE SEASON.
Seats secured six days in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
WM. WHEATLEY......Lessee and Manager
BATEMAN'S WORLD-RENOWNED OPERA BOUFFE.
Mr. H. BATEMAN has the honor to announce the second season of Opera Bouffe in America, commencing MONDAY EVENING, July 20.
FIRST TIME IN AMERICA OF OFFENBACH'S BARBE BLEUE, (Bluebeard,) OPERA BOUFFE IN FOUR ACTS.
MLLE. IRMA......as......BOULOTTE
MLLE. LAMBELE......as......PRINCESS HERMIA
MLLE. DUCLOS......as......QUEEN CLEMENTINE
MR. AUJAC......as......BARBE BLEUE
MR. DARDIGNAC......as......PRINCE SAPHIR
MR. LAGRIFFOUL......as......COUNT OSCAR
MR. DUCHESNE......as......POPOLANI
MR. FRANCIS......as......KING BOBECHE
MR. EDGARD......as......ALVAREZ
ENTIRELY NEW PARISIAN COSTUMES.
SPLENDID NEW SCENERY.
GRAND CHORUS OF SIXTY VOICES.
FULL ORCHESTRA OF TALENTED MUSICIANS.
THE SALE OF RESERVED SEATS WILL COMMENCE ON THURSDAY, JULY 16, at the Box Office, Niblo's Garden, and at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
WM. WHEATLEY......Lessee and Manager.
NOTICE.
The above Theatre will remain closed for preparation of Bateman's Opera Bouffe until MONDAY, July 20.

GREAT NATIONAL PAINTING.
THE NEW REPUBLIC OF EMANCIPATION.
On exhibition at the Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, New-York, opposite Wallack's Theatre, from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND WEEKLY EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The favorite Sea Steamer WALTER BRETT, Capt. O. W. BRUNDAGE, will leave Pier No. 29, foot of Warren-st., every FRIDAY during the fishing season, commencing FRIDAY, July 17, 1868, at 8 o'clock A. M. Returning, will leave the Banks at 2 o'clock P. M. Refreshments, Bait, Hooks and Lines for sale on board.
N. B.—No intoxicating drink allowed sold on this steamer. WALTER BRETT & CO.

FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES.—Steamboat GEORGE WASHINGTON, Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove and Alderney Park; barges WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, BASKET and CROMWELL, with steamboats of all kinds. Apply at the office of J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge, foot of Morton-st.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE and Roslyn, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Motts Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 15, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTLIE, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9¼, for the above landings. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

EXCURSIONS TO KEYPORT.—THE steamer HOLMDEL leaves the short pier, No. 28 Barclay-st., daily, at 1 o'clock P. M., and return the same evening at 7 P. M., except Saturday and Sunday.

MEETINGS.

THE MASTER MASONS OF THE CITY of New-York and vicinity will meet at the Mechanics' Exchange, No. 51 Liberty-st., WEDNESDAY, July 15, at 2 P. M. By order of the Master Masons' Association. J. I. CONOVER, President.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.
Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz:
1. For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging the sidewalks a space four feet wide in Ninety-second-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenues.
2. For building a sewer in Fifty-seventh-street, between Third-avenue and the East River, with branches in Avenue A and in Fifty-eighth-street.
3. For paving with trap block Forty-seventh-street, from Eleventh-avenue to the Hudson River.
4. For building sewers in Sixtieth, Sixty-first and Sixty-second streets, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, with branches in Fifth-avenue.
5. For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks a space four feet wide in One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, from Second-avenue to the Harlem River.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on
1. Both sides of Ninety-second-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenues, to the extent of half the block either way on said avenues.
2. Both sides of Fifty-seventh-street, between Second and Third avenues, and First-avenue and the East River; also, both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A; also, both sides of Avenue A and the east side of First-avenue, from Fifty-seventh-street to a point half way between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets.
3. Both sides of Forty-seventh-street, between Eleventh-avenue and the Hudson River, to the extent of half the block either way on the west side of Eleventh-avenue.
4. Both sides of Sixtieth, Sixty-first and Sixty-second streets, between Fourth and Fifth avenues; also the south side of Sixty-third-street, between Madison and Fifth avenues, and the east side of Fifth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to Sixty-third streets.
5. Both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, between Second-avenue and the Harlem River, to the extent of half the block either way on the intersecting avenues.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Jacob F. Oakley, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, ISAAC O. HUNT, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 11, 1868.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.
The creditors of JOSEPH LOADER, of No. 543 6th-av., New-York, are hereby notified to send their accounts to the undersigned, on or before the 30th day of this month, as I will not take notice of any claims presented after that date. Also, those indebted to the said Joseph Loader are hereby notified to pay to me only.
ADOLPH TUSKA, Assignee, No. 543 6th-av., or No. 212 Canal-st.
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1868.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE—Fourth Collection District, State of New-York, comprising the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City of New-York, No. 61 Chambers-st.—ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1868, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties and taxes therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by his deputy, at his office, No. 61 Chambers-st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on the 1st day of July ensuing, and ending on the 1st day of August, for the receipt of said duties and taxes. The taxes included in the annual list are special taxes on businesses, trades and professions; and taxes on carriages, billiard-tables, gold watches, gold and silver plate, for the year ending May 1, 1869, and upon income for the year 1867. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time hereby specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
J. F. BAILEY, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 30, 1868.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, 32D DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NO. 83 CEDAR-ST., comprising the 1st, 2d and 4th Wards of the City of New-York.—Annual tax notice.—Notice is hereby given that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1868, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on the 1st day of July ensuing, and ending on the 1st day of August, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard tables, piano-fortes, gold watches, licenses, and upon incomes for the year 1867. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time hereon specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by the law.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 23, 1868.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COLUMBIAN COAST WRECKING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the subscriber has been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, held in the City and County of New-York, Receiver of the estate funds, and effects of the Columbian Coast Wrecking Company, pursuant to the provisions of the revised statutes, of New-York, entitled "of the voluntary dissolution of Corporations." All persons indebted to the said Company are to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them and to pay the same to the said Receiver by the 15th day of August next, at the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, counsellors at law, No. 49 Wall-st., in the City of New-York. All persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Company are to deliver the same to the Receiver by the said day at the same place; all the creditors of the Company are to deliver their respective accounts and demands to the said Receiver by the 15th day of August, 1868, at the same place, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Columbian Coast Wrecking Company, are to present the same in writing and in detail to such Receiver at the same place by the first day of August, 1868.
JAMES M. SWEENY, Receiver.

THE EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES OF will of John R. Peters, deceased, petitioners will move July 23, 1868, at noon, in Special Term New-York Supreme Court, to be held in New-York City Hall, for an order directing that a certain award made to unknown owners by the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality of the City of New-York, relative to the extension of Church-st., from the southerly side of Fulton-st. to Morris-st., in the City of New-York, for certain premises on the northwesterly corner of Trinity-place and Thames-st., 52 feet 3 inches on Thames-st. by 32 feet 2½ inches on Trinity-place, be paid to them, said petitioners.
FLAMEN B. CANDLER, Petitioners' Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GEORGE N. WILLIAMS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of Potter & Williams, No. 218 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of August next.—Dated Feb. 24, 1868.
WALLACE W. WILLIAMS, Executor.
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CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1868.
BUREAU OF WATER RENTS.—NOTICE is hereby given that 5 per cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid water rents.
WM. H. McKINNEY, Water Register.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 8.
THE LIVING SENSATION.
Nineteenth week of G. L. Fox's grand Pantomime, HUMPTY DUMPTY.
HUMPTY — DUMPTY. A succession of marvels; doors turn into blank walls, boxes into chairs, walls into tables, billiard tables into cages, puddings into heads, market stalls into yachts, and sentry boxes into steamboats, while boys grow in minutes from five years old to twenty.
The great pantomimist and comedian, GEORGE L. FOX, as......CLOWN.
THE GREAT DANSEUSE MLLE. SANGALI.
HUMPTY DUMPTY MATINEE 1½ SATURDAY.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
DALY'S GREAT PICTURE OF CITY LIFE,
A FLASH OF LIGHTNING.
A FLASH OF LIGHTNING.
A FLASH OF LIGHTNING.

WORRELL SISTERS, NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
Admission......50 cents.
FOURTH WEEK of the talented and beautiful sisters SOPHIE, IRENE, AND JENNIE, in Mr. B. A. BAKER'S adaptation from the French of Offenbach's Opera Bouffe, THE GRAND DUCHESS! introducing all the original music, together with the amusing CANCAN DANCE, and nightly received with unbounded enthusiasm.
THURSDAY, JULY 16.
GRAND TESTIMONIAL to the WORRELL SISTERS. Double Bill. Box-sheet now open. Matinee on Saturday.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS—NEW OPERA HOUSE.
CROWDED. FUN. SUCCESS.
EUGENE'S EUGENE'S
African Ballet Troupe in Grand Divertissement.
LOVE AMONG THE ROSES.
UNSWORTH. UNSWORTH. UNSWORTH. UNSWORTH.
HORN. SEYMOUR. EMMETT.
DAN BRYANT.
FLASK OF JERSEY LIGHTNING.
Steamboat Race. Terrific Explosion.
14th-st. (Bryant's Minstrels.) 14th-st.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, July 15, at 8,
SIXTY-SECOND GRAND CONCERT.
PROGRAMME:
1. March, "Duppler Storm"......Piefke
2. Overture, "Bohemian Girl"......Balfe
3. Waltz, "Auf hoher See"......Ziehrer
4. Fantasie, "Trovatore"......Verdi
5. Overture, "Night in Granada"......Kreutzer
6. Reverie for Orchestra......Vieuxtemps
7. Polka Mazurka, "Libelle" / Polka, "Joous"......} Strauss
8. Fantasie, "Midsummer Night's Dream" Mendelssohn
9. Overture, "Poet and Peasant"......Suppe
10. Serenade for Flute and French Horn......Titl
11. Waltz, "Wiener Bon-Bons"......Strauss
12. Quadrille, "La Grande Duchesse"......Offenbach
CONDUCTOR......THEODORE THOMAS
NO POSTPONEMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER.
ADMISSION TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Private Boxes TWO DOLLARS EXTRA.
For sale at G. Schirmer's music store, 701 Broadway.

NATIONAL EXHIBITION, HALL No. 618 BROADWAY.
A model of the Cities of New-York and Washington, the Capitol and the Parliament Houses at London, exhibiting all houses, streets, public buildings, fountains, rivers and shipping afloat.
Open each day from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

BOWERY THEATRE.
SUMMER SEASON—NEW STAR COMPANY.
Pantomimes, Ballets, Farces, Burlesque, Negro Acts, Songs, Banjo Acts, Acrobats, &c.

FINE ARTS.

HISTORICAL GROUP.
"THE COUNCIL OF WAR,"
BY JOHN RODGERS. A Statuette Group representing President Lincoln, Secretary Stanton and Gen. Grant in council. Price $25. Also, "TAKING THE OATH," "SCHOOL EXAMINATION," "ONE MORE SHOT."
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GRANT AND COLFAX.

Grand Ratification Meeting in Brooklyn.

Speeches by Lieut.-Gov. Stewart L. Woodford, Hon. Horace Greeley, Hon. Joshua M. Van Cott and Others.

The Academy of Music, in Brooklyn, last evening, was filled to overflowing by an assemblage, largely composed of ladies, gathered there for the purpose of ratifying the nominations of the Republican Party on behalf of the electors of Kings County. The beautiful hall, which, when not decorated, is adorned the most, was not dressed with bunting, but on the stage, on which was represented a forest scene, a large American flag fell in graceful folds just behind the seats occupied by the distinguished persons who had seats on the platform. Among these were Hon. Horace Greeley, B. S. Chittenden, Lieut.-Gov. Stewart L. Woodford, Hon. Joshua M. Van Cott, Daniel Northrup, Luther B. Wyman, Joseph Reeve, Ex-Mayor Booth, Rev. Dr. Farley, John Bowne and Register Schurig.

The meeting was called by the Kings County Republican General Committee. The enthusiasm for Grant and Colfax in Brooklyn is certainly very great; if it were not, so large a gathering on such a sultry night could not have been brought together. Previous to the meeting a hundred guns were fired in the Park in front of the City Hall, where a preliminary mass-meeting of small boys interested in the study of the art of war was held. A band of music played enlivening airs in front of the Academy before the meeting commenced, and afterward in the orchestra within the building performed at intervals. At a few minutes after 8 o'clock, Mr. Joseph Reeve, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Kings County Republican General Committee, came forward and announced that Lieut.-Gov. Stewart L. Woodford had been selected as presiding officer on this occasion.

LIEUT.-GOV. WOODFORD'S SPEECH.

Gen. Woodford came forward amid loud applause, and addressed the assemblage as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen: For the honor of presiding over this great gathering of the worth and patriotism of our good City of Brooklyn, be pleased to accept my grateful thanks. I have come from the sick chamber, to which I have for some days been confined, that I might by my presence and feeble words testify my devotion to the Union cause and add my heartiest Godspeed to the canvass which you this night begin. [Applause.] Yours is the cause of victorious loyalty against treason thus far baffled. Yours is the cause of the patriotic masses, who with prayers and tears and blood saved our land in the hour of danger against the cause of the bold, bad men who plotted secession, who organized rebellion and who furrowed our land with fraternal graves. Yours is the cause for which our martyred Lincoln toiled and patiently suffered and then died against the cause for which Lee fought and Davis plotted and Seymour counseled. Yours is the cause for which our gallant soldiers toiled on the dusty roads under the burning Southern sun, for which they gave up home and wife and little ones, and wasted away in the swamp and in the trench and the hospital; for which they swept up to the charge and into the deadly breach; for which they died on many a bloody field from the Potomac to the far Rio Grande, still turning their dying eyes in love and blessing to the dear old flag, and still, living or dying, bearing that old flag on to final victory. [Applause.] Yours is the cause of these brave, loyal men against the cause of those who spat upon their oaths, who fired upon the Stars and Stripes, who fought us for four long years, and who now, having been beaten on the field, are seeking by stealth to wriggle back into the high places of the nation's power and trust, and who, with their hands still dripping with your brother's blood, ask that our battle-scared flag may be again given to their traitorous keeping. [Applause.] Yours is the cause of public economy against profligate and extravagant expenditure. Yours is the cause of public morality against official corruption and wickedness in high places. Yours is the cause of peaceful and loyal reconstruction against anarchy, violence and the dread rule of the Kuklux Klan. [Applause.] Yours is the cause of the true, manly, soldierly and Christian charity, which grants full and absolute forgiveness to the repentant rebel and welcomes him lovingly back to the home and the flag of his fathers against the cause of that false, mawkish and treasonable sentimentality, which would bring back the viper to the family hearthstone and warm him again to life before his fangs had been plucked out and his rattle cut—[applause]—which would place the rebel in his gray above the Southern loyalist in his faded Union blue; which would crush the negro soldier, with his empty sleeve and scarred brow, into the very dust, and place on guard above him the men who stood sentinel on the dead line at Belle Isle, at Libby Prison, at Florence and Andersonville; who stripped our dead of their scanty covering, who made trinkets of their bones, and who jeered in hellish glee as your best and bravest died in those prison pens, under the broiling sun, in starvation, in idiocy and in madness. [Applause.] May God in his mercy grant us peace, reconciliation and brotherly unity! But in the memory of what our land has done and suffered, in the memory of our wounded, our widows and orphans, standing as we do by the open graves of three hundred thousand of our loyal dead, this peace and reconciliation and amity must come on the sure foundations of the absolute surrender of treason, [applause,] and of complete justice and protection to the poorest and lowest Southern loyalist, who prayed for our flag in the slave hut or fought for it in the Federal blue. [Applause.] This peace and reconciliation and unity must come on the sure foundations of unconditional loyalty to our Union and our flag, [applause,] of hearty and honest acceptance of the grand ideas of liberty, justice and equal political rights upon which our restored Union rises to fairer proportions and loftier heights, to a more perfect development and a nobler future than even this proud land has ever known. More than this. Yours is the cause of national good faith, which would preserve the public credit, in spirit as in name, against the falsehood and dishonor of repudiation. [Applause.] Yours is the cause of sturdy, honest manhood, which would pay the public debt in good, hard gold to the very last dime, just as in the day of battle and disaster it would have fought rebellion to the very last man against this wonderful new doctrine of paying our debt by creating another, and of balancing an account by signing with brave hands and a large flourish a new and imposing I. O. U. [Applause.] But for this startling and beneficent idea in political economy let Pendleton grasp no laurels, nor yet let the Democracy claim any patent, for in the throes of bankruptcy the thought had birth, and in a debtor's prison it found congenial nursing and had lusty growth. Its great author, and, thus far, most famous exemplar, is Wilkins Micawber. [Applause.] To him let Pendleton meekly give up the civic wreath. For him let Jefferson and Jackson step down from their hereditary niches in ancestral Tammany, while with applauding shout and grateful songs the Democracy raise to his proud pedestal their new patron saint, Wilkins Micawber. [Applause.] Yours is the cause of honest labor against the sham and specious fraud of the scheming demagogue. For just so soon as you shall finally and completely demonstrate the absolute inviolability of the national credit, that moment you will have completely restored public confidence; with rarer alchemy than that of the old philosopher you will have changed your greenbacks into gold, and will practically have secured one currency for the workingman and the bondholder. Be not deceived. The true financial interests of labor and capital are to-day one. The issue of greenbacks to retire the bonded debt would be the absolute unsettling and final destruction of all monetary values, and the loss would fall, where in financial panic and disaster loss always falls, most heavily and sadly, upon the honest and hard working poor. Again, I repeat, be not deceived. The interests of all our people, of the farmer and the merchant, of the mechanic and the banker, of the laboring man and the capitalist, are to-day bound up together and all depend upon absolute and unflinching integrity. [Applause.] With nations as with men, "honesty is forever the best policy," and the material greatness of our land and the prosperity of all our people can only be secured by rigid, unhesitating, and manly good faith. And now pardon one word personal to myself. Gratitude demands that it should be spoken somewhere, and no place seems so fitting as here in my own home, and among my relatives and neighbors. To the few loving friends, who at our recent State Convention honored me with their votes for nomination as Governor, I desire thus publicly to return my sincere thanks. My gratitude is the deeper, because when I was helpless with fever, and unable even to telegraph my declination, when the current of the Con- personal preference and confidence. Believe me, in vention had wisely set toward another and more honored name, and there was no possible hope of my nomination, those friends, by their votes, still testified their my heart of hearts I am grateful for this unselfish devotion, and I will make for it the only return which your loyal hearts will ask, by supporting with all my energy, from this hour until this canvass closes, the ticket of good and able men which our Convention so wisely and so harmoniously nominated. [Applause.] I need not detain you with prolonged reference to candidates. Gen. Grant and Horatio Seymour so fitly and fully represent and typify the parties which have placed them in nomination, that a discussion of the policies at issue would almost instinctively suggest their names as those of the natural leaders in this contest. Calm, patient, wise, loyal and brave, Ulysses S. Grant, [prolonged applause,] more than any living American, in his own person embodies the spirit and purpose of the great North, which amid all danger and disaster steadfastly pursued its purpose of crushing rebellion and saving the Union. His ringing words, "I will fight it out on this line if it takes all Summer," [applause,] had in them the spirit and the will, the heart and the voice of the whole loyal people of the land. The story of his victories is the story of our nation's effort to vindicate its authority and protect its life. And in the simple grandeur and soldierly magnanimity with which he accepted the surrender of the rebellion under the apple tree at Appomattox, the chivalry and generosity and Christian purpose of the North found fit and most beautiful expression. And now I would that I could justly close these words without reference to Horatio Seymour. [Hisses.] But fidelity alike to history and to my old comrades in the army, living and dead, compel that I should speak of one passage in his public history. I make no attack upon Gov. Seymour as a man. Most courteous and gentle in his manners, cultured in mind and persuasive in eloquence, his private character is without spot or blemish. But his official acts are proper subject of criticism. On the Fourth of July, 1863, when Governor of the State, he stood at the Academy of Music in New-York, and in a most elaborate address apologized alike for slavery, the South and the rebellion. He had no word of cheer for the patient man who was bearing the nation's sorrow in the capital. [Applause.] He had no word of encouragement for our gallant soldiers who that very hour were grappling with Lee in a life and death struggle among the hills of Pennsylvania; nothing but icy sneers, but cold calculations and but illy-concealed sympathy with treason. ["You are right."] Thank God, at that same hour Meade gave the lie to his eloquent sophistry as he hurled Lee back in terrible defeat from Cemetery Hill and Round Top at Gettysburg; and Grant's cannon made strange echo to his cowardly but concealed appeals for compromise and surrender as Vicksburg fell and Pemberton's host cast down their flags in defeat. [Applause.] [At this point there were some indications of disturbance, when the speaker said it was a good sign when, so soon after a Democratic Convention, the devotees of that school are finding their way into the Democratic Church.] A few short days passed, and on July 13 of that same year the terrible draft riots broke out in New-York City. Now, I do not charge that Seymour did not seek to quell the riot. But I do charge that those riots were the natural, logical and almost necessary results of his speeches, his teachings and his public official acts. It was the logic of his polished brain rooted and growing in the passion of the mob. And then when the storm had gathered, he addressed these maddened, brutalized rioters as his friends, and besought their patience by the plea that he had sent his Adjutant-General to Washington to beg that the draft might be suspended. When the tidings of these riots and of Seymour's conduct and speech reached me with my regiment, I was toiling along a dusty road of Maryland—[applause and hisses]—in pursuit of the retreating rebels. Fainting under the terrible heat, some falling and even dying by the wayside, our men were still pressing on. The loyal arms had been victorious at Gettysburg, and we had heard the glad news from Vicksburg. We were weary, but still we could see the end and the victory drawing nigh. Like thunder from a clear sky fell the tidings of this cowardly uprising at our own home against the Government and the flag. Strong men wept with shame and rage. Firm lips closed in a fiercer wrath as they whispered the news down the ranks, and muskets were gripped with a vengeful feeling such as we had not known before in skirmish and battle. Could we have filed that day into Broadway there would have been a bloody reckoning, and short work would have been made with His Excellency's especial friends. [Applause.] We had left home to fight your battles, and we felt that you were bound to tax yourselves, if needs be, to your last dollar to pension our widows, to succor our wounded, and to feed our little ones. We were there just as much for your sakes as for our own, and we felt that when our ranks grew thin we had a right to reinforcements, that you were bound in honor to send us your young men and your strong men, even if your old men and boys had to work your factories and your women had to till the fields. We were terribly in earnest. We were fighting rebels. We meant to stand up to our work, and we very solemnly intended that you should stand squarely up to yours. [Applause.] How reverently we thanked God when the good Lincoln and the lion-hearted Stanton said the draft should be enforced. [Applause.] And how we cheered the soldiers who were sent from our midst to enforce the law and uphold the honor of our flag against the Northern mob. You can now understand how we soldiers feel toward His Excellency, Horatio Seymour. In the hour of our sorrow and weariness he had no encouragement for us, no faith in our courage, and no faith in the final victory. Now, in our triumph, when the flag streams out on every breeze, and all our land is one again, we have no need for thee, Horatio Seymour. [Applause.] Let Southern rebels shout thy praise; let the burners of orphan asylums, and the deserter, and the skulker from the draft, twine laurels for thy brows; we will stand by the old flag, all battle-scarred, but glorious in victory, while we follow the great captain of our armies, our own Ulysses Grant. [Applause.] At the battle of Lookout Mountain, as, following the line of fire, our surgeons climbed up the hilly steep, they met four soldiers coming down and carrying in a blanket a shapeless mass. Laying their burden tenderly down, they asked the doctor to look at their wounded color Sergeant. His shoulder and forearm had been torn away by a shell. The surgeon knelt, and putting the hair back from his manly brow, asked, "My brave fellow, where were you hit?" His eye unclosed for a moment, as he faintly answered, "Almost at the top." "No, no, my good man, whereabouts are you wounded?" Again his dying eye opened, again his pale lips moved, as he whispered, "I was almost at the top, Sir, bearing the flag, when the shell struck me. One moment more and I should have been clear up." He gave one gasp and his brave spirit was gone forever. And so, dear friends, is it with us to-day. We are almost at the top. In faith and love we have carried the dear old flag for four long years of struggle until now we are above the clouds, fighting as Joe Hooker fought up in the clear sunlight of absolute justice and right. [Applause.] Only once more close up the ranks. Only once more press up the mountain slope, and we shall plant our dear old flag clear up on the mountain top of a final victory for liberty and the rights of man. [Long and continued applause.]

Although weak from sickness, Gen. Woodford's speech was a triumph, in presence of the determined efforts on the part of Democrats to prevent him speaking or being heard. But for the presence of Inspector Folk and a competent force of Police, it is quite probable that the crowds of the Democracy who took possession of seats in various parts of the house would have broken up the meeting. Previous to the holding of the meeting, the fact became known sufficiently to provide amply for any disturbance which might take place. During Gov. Woodford's address he was frequently interrupted by meaningless applause, especially when he alluded to the 1863 riots, but he bore up against it admirably and with a courage all his own. As soon as the disturbing elements became parched, they left the Academy.

Mr. Henry S. Bellows next came forward and read a long list of Vice-Presidents, among them Samuel Booth, Edward Lambert, Gen. E. L. Molyneaux, Gen. H. B. Duryea, Archibald M. Snow, and others. Mr. Bellows also read a list of Secretaries.

Mr. Wm. H. Coit read the following series of resolutions, which were adopted by acclamation:

Resolved, That it was the earnest hope of every good citizen that the recent National Convention of the Democratic Party would have accepted the teachings of history as well as of Providence, within the past few years, and would have presented such a platform of principles that the only issue between us would be a personal preference for candidates. Disappointed in these hopes it only remains for the Republican Party to again put on their armor and battle for the maintenance of those ideas which they deem essential, as the basis and support of our democratic-republican form of government.

Resolved, That the denial of the political right of suffrage to any class of citizens in this country, except for moral disqualification, is totally inconsistent with the theory of our Government; also totally inconsistent with a wholesome and harmonious administration of that Government; that such denial puts the stamp of degradation upon the proscribed class, makes them aliens and outcasts, deprives them of all civil rights even, except such as may be accorded them by the grace of their superiors, and reduces them from the very necessity of the case to a condition of virtual if not nominal slavery. We hold, therefore, impartial suffrage to be a cardinal principle of our Government, and that it should not be withheld from any class except for crime. Progress and development for all men, equal political rights and privileges among all men, constitute the politics and religion of the Republican Party.

Resolved, That in the platform adopted by the New-York Convention two ends are prominently manifest as the objects of Democratic attainment, namely: To punish those at the North who sustained the Government with their money, and to degrade those at the South who sustained it by their personal devotion and loyalty.

By declaring that the obligations of the Government incurred during the war should be paid in a depreciated currency, they impair the credit and reduce the value of the public securities in the hands of those who, under the promptings of the highest patriotism, poured without stint their treasures into the coffers of the Government, at a crisis when it was doubtful whether that Government would ever be able to return one cent of the money thus generously loaned.

By declaring the Reconstruction Acts of Congress unconstitutional, they propose to overthrow those State governments at the South which have been organized by the authority of these acts, and under which the loyal masses of the South have become enfranchised and entitled to the same political privileges which are enjoyed by other citizens of the United States, and no more.

On these points we most distinctly and unequivocally take issue with the Democratic Party.

We solemnly declare that the credit and faith of the Government, pledged in the days of its direst necessity, shall be fully redeemed in the days of its prosperity; and we further declare that, although we have no desire that unnecessary penalties should be inflicted even upon the leaders of the rebellion, yet the rights of citizenship ought not, and must not, be restored to those who have forfeited them by treason, in order that they may destroy the rights of citizenship of those who have received them from the Congress of the United States as a reward for their faithfulness to the Government in the time of its peril.

On these issues we appeal to the country.

Resolved, That the Fortieth Congress, although severely denounced by its enemies and sometimes mistrusted by its friends, is yet eminently deserving our approval and admiration. Its acts, taken as a whole, constitute such a Magna Charta of liberty as has never before been given to the world by any potentate or legislative body. Freedom, which heretofore has been partial, they have made universal, and we now, as a people, through these just laws, have reached a point not hitherto attained by any nation—of substantially abolishing through our National Government all political distinctions founded upon race, color or class.

Resolved, That the candidates of the Republican Party, both State and National, are acceptable to the Republicans of Kings County, and we will endeavor to confirm their nomination by our labors and our votes.

SPEECH OF MR. GREELEY.

Mr. Horace Greeley was then introduced, and was greeted with prolonged cheers.

He said he would draw attention of the audience to the candidates and the platforms of the two opposing parties. And first he would allude to the circumstances attending the two conventions. The Chicago Convention was united in principle and unanimous in its choice of candidates. There was no nomination by that convention, but simply a recognition of the fact that the people demanded that the General who was their leader in war should be their leader also in peace. [Applause.] The Republican Party was not a party of the North or the South, the East or the West, but a party of the loyal people of the whole country. [Applause.] On the other hand when the Democratic Convention met you saw the sectionalism which they charge against us. There was an Eastern party and a Western party, a Northern party and a Southern party. Well, they have made the best nomination possible to represent their party, [laughter] and now we have Gen. Grant and Horatio Seymour as the representatives of the two parties. In the Tammany Convention were represented the rebel army, most of the rebel Generals, the Speaker of their Congress, and most of the leading representatives of secession. [Applause.] Did they come there to say that they were sorry for secession? I did not hear it. [Laughter.] On the other hand is Gen. Grant. You know him well. I need not rehearse his career. They say Grant can't make a speech. Well, if Horatio Seymour had never made a speech he would get a good many more votes than he will get. [Laughter and applause.] In all Seymour's speeches where did he ever make a remark that the rebel army would not have cheered from beginning to end? I never heard of it. [Applause.] In his first speech in Tweddle Hall, in Albany, he said it was just as wrong to put down rebellion as to begin it, and he never took any other position during the war, to my knowledge. [Applause.] In Tammany Hall he tauntingly asked: "Where are the victories you promised us?" He did not know that Grant even at that moment was winning a victory, and that Lee was being driven from Pennsylvania. All his speeches during the war were but a triumphant song in sympathy with those who were opposing the Union armies. Even in his order noticing the death of Gen. Wadsworth, he inserted an implied taunt to Republicans by saying that "Gen. Wadsworth was a man who had the courage to go into the field and fight for his opinions." This was the way Gov. Seymour sustained the war. He opposed the draft, and was constantly complaining that too many men were taken from New-York, and not enough taken from New-England. Then, too, look at the opposing principles of the two parties. The Democratic platform contains no word to the effect that the rebellion was wrong; no word that would grate harshly on a rebel's ear, no word in sympathy with the loyal black men of the South. The speaker next reviewed the position of the Democratic platform on the national debt. It was, he said, virtual repudiation. This was the Pendleton plank inserted in the platform; it could not be Seymour's, for he had spoken contrary to it. The Republican platform says that the true way to lighten the burden of the debt is to treat the creditor so well that everybody will want to lend us money. Even if we could by a trick shuffle off our debt in the other way, how would we be situated in case we should want money hereafter? The debt could be reduced $30,000,000 or more, annually, by letting the bondholders see that we are determined to be honest. [Applause.] Thus it is that in this as in other things honesty is the best policy. By taking an honest course in the last war with England our Government raised its credit and got a reputation which was of some account to us afterward. Again, the notion of taxing the public debt was simply taking money out of one pocket to put it in another. I rejoice to belong to that party that say that honesty shall be maintained. [Applause.] I urged men day after day during the war to put their money into Government bonds, and told them these bonds would be paid in gold or its equivalent. Should they not be so paid I should feel that I had been a party to a swindle and a trick. Now as to reconstruction. It is claimed by our opponents that the rebels by merely laying down their arms should immediately take their old places in the Government; in other words, having been beaten in the game of rebellion, they should come right back and govern those who caused the rebellion to be a failure. We, on the contrary, believe it was the right and the duty of Congress to prescribe terms on which rebel States shall be restored to the Union. President Johnson took this ground by requiring the rebel States to abolish slavery, repudiate the rebel debt, &c. Mr. Greeley proceeded at considerable length to rehearse the action of Congress in the work of reconstruction, and justified the Congressional policy. It was not revenge, not punishment that the Republican Party wished, but simply that loyal men in the South, whatever might be their condition, should be allowed as much voice in the restored States as rebels. [Applause.] If as soon as the rebellion ended we had said to the rebels: "There, take your States and do as you please; tread under foot your former slaves, disfranchise all the blacks of the South;" had we done this we would have repudiated our just obligations to the loyal men of the South, just as we would repudiate the national debt by paying it off in a different currency from that stipulated when the bonds were issued. No, this would never do. [Applause.] The Republican Party stands on the basis of justice and loyalty and a strict adherence to all its obligations. On this platform he would say, in conclusion, he believed they would triumph, and on the 4th of March next would inaugurate Gen. Grant and Schuyler Colfax as President and Vice-President of the United States. [Prolonged applause.]

SPEECH OF EX-JUDGE VAN COTT.

Hon. Joshua M. Van Cott said he did not desire to occupy the time of the audience after hearing the Editor of the New-York *Tribune*. They often listened to Mr. Greeley from another platform, and now they had seen him acquit himself in the pulpit. The speaker then went on to describe the Chicago Convention—its men and its principles. He characterized that body as the only truly national political Convention that has met in this country for a generation. The spirit of that Convention was one of Union and of earnest, honest intention to pay every dollar of the debt which had been contracted to carry on the war. [Applause.] The eloquent speaker then alluded to the circumstances under which the loyal American people had been disappointed in their hopes in 1865 by the sudden and infamously contrived death of Abraham Lincoln and the succession of Andrew Johnson. The loyal people, this Fall, intended to change what had been done by the bullet of the assassin, by the ballots of freemen. [Applause.]

Ex-Mayor Booth, who presided during the latter part of the proceedings, explained the absence of Gen. Nye, who was in Washington, attending to business pertaining to his own Territory.

The meeting then adjourned with three rousing cheers for Grant and Colfax.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Disinfecting the Public Streets—The Manhattan Gas Light Company—Dr. Harris' Weekly Letter.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, President G. B. Lincoln in the chair.

Upon motion of Dr. Stephen Smith it was resolved to employ twenty carts to-day to sprinkle lime through the filthiest gutters and streets in the City, and to continue the operation during the Summer.

The New-York Rendering Company were directed by vote to discontinue their business at the foot of West Thirty-eighth-street, as the Board was of opinion that they effluvia arising therefrom was exceedingly prejudicial to the public health.

The Attorney was directed to serve a final order upon the officers of the Manhattan Gaslight Company, insisting that the shall cease the manufacture of gas until arrangements shall have been made to prevent the escape of foul odors from their works.

Commissioner Smith recommended that, in view of the terrible accident to an excursion party in the East River, on Monday night, the masters of steamboats and passenger vessels generally be requested by the Board to provide life-saving apparatus, and also rules for the rescuing of their passengers. The new apparatus now on exhibition at Dr. Harris' office, which has been strongly indorsed by the Sanitary Committee, was suggested as the cheapest and most effectual means of the kind in existence. It is the intention of the Board to compel owners of vessels to adopt some means to save human life.

The filthy condition of the ferry privies was again noticed, and the counsel was instructed to notify the ferry companies that the evil must be remedied within six days, or legal measures will at once be instituted to compel them to do so.

The subject of marriages performed by notaries public—which are unauthorized by law—was discussed at length, and it was finally resolved that the notaries should be required to make returns of the particulars of all marriages solemnized by them to the Bureau of Vital Statistics, but that the matter of the Bureau granting duplicates of its records should be left entirely to the discretion of Dr. Harris.

The Registrar's weekly letter stated that in the week that ended on Saturday last, there were 614 deaths in New-York, and 229 in Brooklyn. That the excessive heat which prevailed at the beginning of the week had much to do with the great increase in the number of deaths is very well known, but precisely how the heat brought about the fatal results is not generally understood by the classes of people who suffered most. Though both cities are freer from epidemic diseases than at any former period in many years, the great destroyers of child-life among the poor are just now passing from street to street, and with the ghastly finger of Death they point out the districts where sanitary cleansing most needs to be enforced, and where chronic nuisances are doing a murderous work. These external and most removeable causes, it is true, are so associated with neglects of domestic and personal hygiene among the ignorant and improvident classes, that it might be difficult to estimate the relative importance and force of the several causes, had it not come to pass that the regions worst afflicted now are not the old slums of the Fourth and Sixth Wards, but rather the newer and less faithfully scavenged slums of the Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards, in New-York. In the latter ward, beautiful in situation, elevated, and not yet half built up, extending from Fortieth to Eighty-sixth-street, the Central Park and Sixth-avenue to the North River, there were no less than 65 deaths last week, and a still higher rate the past three days, or about one funeral to every 770 inhabitants now living in the ward, while in the intensely degraded and most overcrowded population of the Fourth and Sixth Wards there was less than one death to the 1,000 living. Foul and ignoble as these latter wards are, never in twenty years have they been seen in so cleanly a condition and so free from nuisances as at the present time; but as regards the filth of streets and gutters, and the insufferable nuisances of the sickly quarters of the Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards, these evils exceed description. After a careful inspection of them I deliberately charge them with the slaughter of a large quota of the 123 deaths which occurred in these naturally beautiful wards, now outraged by the worst and most preventable of nuisances. Evidence upon this subject is painfully abundant, and it does not rest alone upon the fact that in the central field of these evils, extending in a narrow belt along the river from Thirty-fourth to Fiftieth streets, there were 42 deaths by diarrhœal disorders last week, but the causes themselves are plainly there and can be described. The heat, though it was at a mean of 80 degrees Fahrenheit, was charged with only 1[illegible] deaths by insolation or "sunstroke." It appeared to be the chief of fatal causes in 25 other deaths in New-York during the week. The maximum of heat each day exceeded 80 degrees, and on the 4th inst. reached 100 degrees; the average degree of humidity being 68-100 of total saturation. And it was by the operation of this temperature and moisture in the natural chemistry of decaying organic matter, no less than by the influence of high temperature upon the nervous system, that there suddenly burst forth a great quantity of fatal diarrhœal disease. This single class of disorders is charged with 176 deaths in New-York, (29 per cent. of total deaths,) and with 76 (33-20 per cent. of the total) in Brooklyn. And it was in the foul quarters of the Sixth, Twelfth and Sixteenth Wards of Brooklyn, and in the Eleventh, Seventeenth, Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards of New-York, that this kind of mortality occurred. The map prepared by the clerks in this Bureau to show precisely in what locality each of these diarrhœal deaths occurred last week illustrates the records of them better than any verbal description can.

The Board adjourned until Tuesday next.

Eighth Assembly District Soldiers' and Sailors' Grant and Colfax Club.

This organization held a meeting last night at their rooms, No. 274 Grand-street, the President, Wm. Murray, formerly a Private in the Eighty-fourth New-York Regiment, being in the Chair, and I. C. Julius Langbein being Secretary. Considering the heat of the weather, quite a large audience attended. The proceedings were opened by Col. Burke, who enlarged upon the perpetual attempts of the Democratic Party during the war to stay its prosecution and clog the wheels of government.

Mr. von der Nahmer addressed the Germans present in their own language, giving the substance of Col. Burke's remarks.

Mr. George F. Langbein followed, reciting much that the Republican Party had done to crush the rebellion, and calling up many reminiscences in regard to the efforts of Pendleton, Seymour, Vallandigham, and the Democratic Party generally, to obstruct its vigorous prosecution.

A series of resolutions were read, indorsing the late State nominations of the Syracuse Convention, and the meeting adjourned.

Cricket—St. George vs. Canada.

The match between these elevens, which was commenced on Monday, terminated yesterday in the well-earned triumph of the English officers, their score exceeding that of their opponents, with four wickets to fall. Wallace's 42 not out was the feature of the Canada inning; Cross' 27 being the only double figures on the other side. We append the score of yesterday's play.

To-day the officers play a picked eleven of the St. George Club and the Philadelphia clubs.

ST. GEORGE.

Cross, st. Wallace, b. Townshend	27
Walker, c. Townshend, b. Wallace	7
Cater, c. Heaneage, b. Wallace	0
G. Wright, st. Wallace, b. Townshend	9
Butterfield, run out	6
Norley, c. Wallace, b. Rawes	0
Gibbes, b. Rawes	0
Earnshaw, b. Rawes	1
Gordon, c. Pepys, b. Rawes	4
Houghton, not out	3
Bowman, absent	
Byes, 4; leg byes, 1; wides, 1	6
Total	63

KNICKERBOCKER.

Brown, b. Norley	0
Pepys, b. Butterfield	0
Wallace, not out	42
Davies, b. Butterfield	11
Hogge, b. Butterfield	5
Heaneage, b. Norley	17
Townshend, b. Norley	2
Manwaring, not out	4
Byes, 5; leg byes, 6; wides, 3	14
Total	95

Umpires—Messrs Fordyce and S. Wright.
Scorers—Messrs. Robertson and Mumford.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Fatal Accident.—About 9 o'clock last night, while some men were engaged in removing a frame building at No. 198 Seventh-avenue, it suddenly fell, the ruins burying several persons. Robert Tuggart, aged 28, a native of Ireland, and residing at No. 243 West Eighteenth-street, was instantly killed. It is supposed that he was gathering wood when the building fell, as he was not at work at the time. The laborers were nearly all under the influence of liquor, and a full bottle was found on the person of the deceased. To this fact the Police attribute the accident. The contractor's name is Geo. Brown, of Broadway and Fifty-fourth-street. None of the other persons buried were seriously injured.

Murder by a Colored Man.—Thomas Johnson, a colored man, while intoxicated last night, was behaving in a disorderly manner at No. 43 Laurens-street. A colored woman, named Mrs. Ellen Way, gave him offence in some way, whereupon he beat her in such a manner that she died in a few hours. Johnson was arrested.

Minor Items.—Officer Robinson, of the Broadway squad, killed a mad dog, near Trinity place, yesterday afternoon....A fire occurred in the residence of Charles Denman, No. 31 West Thirty-sixth-street, last evening, resulting in a damage of $150. The flames were caused by a child playing with matches. ....John Murray, aged 13, of No. 107 Washington-street, fell off Pier No. 4, North River, and was drowned. The body was recovered....Catharine English, a German, aged 44, committed suicide at No. 263 Stanton-street, by hanging herself to the door of her room....Henry Seiger, of No. 369 Hudson-street, was stabbed yesterday, during a quarrel in his lager bier saloon, with Gus. Buckley, who escaped arrest. Seiger's wounds are not serious. Eliza Burns, aged 25, while intoxicated, upset a pot of hot soup, at No. 358 East Tenth-street, and sustained severe burns. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

NEW-JERSEY.

Fatal Railroad Accident.—An accident occurred at 11 A. M., yesterday, to a blacksmith named John Boylan, residing in the Sixth Ward, Jersey City. While a New-Jersey Railroad train "slowed up" at Brunswick-street, Boylan stepped on the track, and when the locomotive started he was thrown to the ground and his body almost cut in two. Death was instantaneous. He leaves a wife and two children.

Assault and Rescue.—Daniel W. Smith was found lying on the grass in Hamilton-square, Jersey City, last evening, and when desired to move off by the officer refused to do so. Smith was then taken into custody, but was a few moments afterward rescued from the constable by Philip Hughes and Abraham Lyman. The three parties were subsequently arrested, and are now safely lodged in jail.

Sale of Real Estate.—The Central New-Jersey Land Company will continue the sale of lots at Dunellen, N. J., to-day. One thousand lots will be offered at public auction on the premises, and free excursion tickets for a special train, leaving this City at noon, are furnished by the Company.

Fire in Camden.—Mr. Joseph N. Wharton's nickel works on Cohn's Creek, about half a mile east of the Camden depot, were burned on Sunday night. The estimated loss is about $40,000.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

Seymour Indorses the Greenback Platform.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, July 13.

As we expected in our article of Saturday, Gov. Seymour has promptly and cordially indorsed the greenback platform adopted by the Convention which nominated him for President. This removes all possible objection which can be urged against Mr. Seymour in the West. He is a man of high and unblemished honor, and will faithfully carry out all the pledges which he makes to the people. He will be true to the platform upon which he was nominated, and has consented to stand. Here are the documents in connection with one another, as they ought to be circulated and will be circulated from one extremity of the country to the other. First here is the platform itself:

3. Payment of the public debt of the United States as rapidly as practicable; all moneys drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the Government economically administered, being honestly applied to such payment; and where the obligations of the Government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide that they shall be paid in coin, *they ought, in right and in justice, be paid in the lawful money of the United States.*

4. Equal taxation of every species of property according to its real value, including Government bonds and other public securities.

5. One currency for the Government and the people, the laborer and the office holder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bondholder.

The above speaks for itself, and is its own best commentary. It is plain and explicit, and is not susceptible of two meanings. The Radical papers admit this.

It only remains for us now to show that Gov. Seymour accepts and indorses this platform, and the work is done. On Friday Gov. Seymour was notified of his nomination by the National Committee, and from his speech in acceptance we make the following extract:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: I thank you for the courteous terms in which you have communicated to me the action of the Democratic National Convention. I have no words adequate to express my gratitude for the good will and kindness which that body has shown to me. Its nomination was unsought and unexpected. It was my ambition to take an active part, from which I am now excluded, in the great struggle going on for the restoration of good government, peace and prosperity to our country. But I have been caught up by the overwhelming tide that is bearing us on to a great political change, and I find myself unable to resist its power. You have also given to me a copy of the resolutions put forth by the Convention, showing its position upon all the great questions which now agitate the country. As the presiding officer of that Convention I am familiar with their scope and import, and as one of the members I am a party to their terms; they are in accordance with my wish, and I stand upon them in the contest into which we are now entering. I shall strive to carry them out in future, wherever I may be placed, in public or private life.

These documents settle the question. They *place Mr. Seymour fully in line with Mr. Pendleton*, and as such he will be most cordially sustained by the friends of the greenback policy in the Northwest. Standing upon this platform, and bearing the banner of the people against an aristocratic and privileged class, Mr. Seymour will be elected by an immense majority.

A Kentucky Estimate of Frank Blair.

From the Louisville Democrat.

Of the candidate for Vice-President we speak with freedom and happiness, for Frank Blair is a Kentuckian. As the traveler approaches Frankfort, winding down the tortuous and picturesque Valley of Benson, he may see to his left one of the old double-log weather-boarded cabins of the pioneer age. There Francis P. Blair, Sen., lived half a century ago. The father has filled a prominent space in the public eye as the friend of Gen. Jackson and editor of the Washington *Globe*. He was long the chief editor of the *States*, and then the Clerk of the New Court of Appeals. Our Vice-Presidential candidate was born in that humble spot. He was bred, nurtured, educated and married among the hills of the Kentucky River. Removing to St. Louis, his transcendent merits soon obtained for him promotion. Repeatedly he was chosen to the Missouri Legislature, and then for six years was a member of Congress. In the late war Gen. Blair entered the service with all the ardor of his nature. He carved his way from the humble position to that of Major-General. His life in the field was one of daring, of strategic ability, and of consummate heroism. To the South he was especially and particularly kind, enemy as it was then. He always, however, embraced within his generous heart the people, and softened the asperities of war so, that while Sherman went through the South with a flaming sword, it was but the kindly touch of a wronged friend that Frank Blair gave them.

Toombs and Howell Cobb Delighted with the Democratic Nominations.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution, July 10.

At 8 o'clock last evening the Democrats, according to previous notice, held a popular meeting at Davis' Hall. The simple announcement that Robert Toombs and Howell Cobb would address the meeting was all sufficient to arouse the heart of the Democracy. When the popular favorites entered the hall, they found at least two thousand white men already there to greet the old champions who led them in the past. And they were greeted with a shout that had in it the "ring of the old metal." The enthusiasm was unbounded. When Mr. Toombs rose to address the assemblage, we can compare the scene to nothing less than a stupendous camp meeting, where everybody is converted and vieing with each other to see who can shout the loudest. Mr. Toombs rose, majestic as of yore, and entered at once upon the one great subject which had brought the party together—the ratification of the New-York nominees. The highest encomiums were pronounced by the elegant speaker upon the nominees—Seymour and Blair. He had known them in the past and was willing to risk them in the future. Gen. Blair had distinguished himself in the armies of the country. True, he had fought against the South in war; but he was now an advocate for peace—peace for the whole country. Radicalism, the greatest criminal the world ever saw, is now on trial before the grand inquest of the Democratic Party. Men of the South should fly to the arms of Northern allies to assist in crushing the viper out of existence. Mr. Toombs spoke only about twenty minutes. His tone was much more moderate than we expected it would be, from what we had heard of his usual style when addressing the masses.

Mr. Cobb's speech was more lengthy. He made one of his happiest efforts, and addressed himself more particularly to the political issues now presented to the people of Georgia. Grant and the Chicago platform were seared with the fires of his indignation. The election of such a man upon such a set of principles would be the greatest calamity that could possibly befall the whole country. Members of the Legislature were reminded that they would soon be called upon to elect men to represent Georgia in the Senate of the United States. Would they elect to that position a man whose principles are in harmony with those enunciated by the Chicago Convention? Would they elect a man who is willing to confess that a negro is equal to a white man in Georgia, but unequal to a citizen of Ohio? A man who acknowledges his own infamy to the white population of the North? He advised them by all means, to vote for any good appointee of the Governor to any of the judicial or other offices, but never for a man for anything who had assisted in the building of the Chicago platform. Mr. Cobb's speech was received with enthusiastic cheering. He made some capital hits, and we have not the slightest doubt that more than one Radical member of the Senate of Georgia went to bed with "a flea in their ear."

Committee Headquarters.—The Democratic National Committee have been tendered quarters, free of charge, for the campaign, by the Lelands, at the Metropolitan Hotel, in this City. A similar courtesy has been extended to the Republican Committee at the Union Hotel, Saratoga.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 14—11:15 A. M.

Consols open at 94⅜@94½ for money, and 94⅜@94⅝ for the account.

United States Five-twenties	72¾
Erie Shares	44¼
Illinois Central	101¾

United States Five-twenty Bonds, at Frankfort, 77 for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Tuesday, July 14.

The Bourse is quiet. Rentes, 70f. 27c.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, July 14—11:15 A. M.

Cotton—The market opens dull at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands	11⅛d.
Middling Orleans	11⅜d.

The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales.

Breadstuffs—The market opens quiet. Corn, 36s. 6d. ℔ quarter for New Mixed Western. Wheat, 13s. 2d. ℔ cental for California White, and 11s. 10d. for No. 2 Milwaukee Red. Barley, 5s. ℔ bushel. Oats, 3s. 7d. ℔ bushel. Peas, 43s. 6d. ℔ 504 lbs. Flour, 30s. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal.

Provisions—Beef is dull at 107s. 6d. ℔ tierce of 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 77s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard active at 65s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for American. Cheese, 58s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 48s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 14—11:15 A. M.

Produce—Resin, 5s. 9d. ℔ cwt. for common North Carolina. Tallow, 43s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 5d. ℔ gallon. Spirits, 1s. ℔ gallon. Sugar, 26s. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Calcutta Linseed, 63s. 6d. Linseed Oil, £32 ℔ ton. Linseed Cakes, £11 ℔ ton.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 14—1:20 P. M.

United States Five-twenty Bonds	72¾
Erie Railway Shares	44¼

PARIS, Tuesday, July 14.

The Bourse is firmer; Rentes, 70f. 49c., or 22c. higher than last report.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, July 14—1:20 P. M.

Breadstuffs—Corn has advanced to 37s. ℔ quarter for new mixed Western. Wheat, 13s. 5d. ℔ cental for California White.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 14—1:20 P. M.

Produce—Linseed Oil, £32 ℔ ton on the spot, and £32 5s. to arrive.

ANTWERP, Tuesday, July 14.

Petroleum flat and nominal at 50f. ℔ bbl. for Standard White.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 14—3 P. M.

American Securities are heavy, though quotably unaltered.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, July 14—3 P. M.

Trade Report—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is dull.

Breadstuffs—Flour has advanced to 30s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal. No. 2 Red Milwaukee Wheat has declined to 11s. 9d. ℔ cental. Oats are steady at previous prices.

ANTWERP, Tuesday, July 14.

Petroleum has declined to 49f. ℔ bbl. for Standard White.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 14—5 P. M.

Consols closed at 94⅜@94½ for money, and 94⅝ for account.

American Securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	72¾@72⅞
Illinois Central Railway Shares	101¾
Erie Railway Shares	44¼

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, July 14—5 P. M.

United States Five-twenty Bonds, 77 for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, July 14—5 P. M.

Cotton—The market closed quiet and unchanged. The following are the closing quotations:

Middling Uplands	11⅛d.
Middling Orleans	11⅜d.

The sales of the day foot up 8,000 bales.

Breadstuffs—The market closed quiet. The weather reports from all parts of the country are favorable for crops.

Provisions—Pork dull at 77s. 6d.; Cheese firm at 58s. Bacon firm at 48s. 6d.; Beef and Lard unchanged.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 14—5 P. M.

Sugar firmer at 26s. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Petroleum heavy at 1s. 5d. for refined; 1s. for spirits. Other articles in the produce market unaltered.

ANTWERP, Tuesday, July 14—5 P. M.

Petroleum—The market closed flat at 49f. ℔ bbl.

Domestic Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 14.

Tobacco inactive and a little lower; Sound Lugs, $6 75; dark Leaf, $8 50@$12 50; medium color to bright, $15@$40; fine Fancy, $40@$75. Hemp dull; undressed, $1 35@$1 60; dressed, $3 40@$2 50. Flour is improved; Superfine, $6@6 25; Extra, $7 50; Treble Extra, $10 75@$12 50. Choice Wheat firm; common dull and drooping; strictly Prime and Choice, $2 15@$2 32½. Corn advancing, especially White; sales at 80c.@90c.; Fancy, 91c.@92c. Oats advancing; sales at 79c.@82c. Rye declining; sales at $1 22@$1 25. Provisions firm and quiet. Mess Pork, $29; Dry Salted Shoulders, in bulk, 11¾c. Bacon—Shoulders, 13c.@13¼c.; Clear Sides, 17c. 17¼c.; Plain Canvassed Hams, 16½c.; Sugar-cured, 20c.@21c. Lard, only a small business; choice tierce, 17¾c.@18c. Common Cattle are in large supply; good to choice are not plenty; prices are unchanged. Receipts—600 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 1,900 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, July 14.

Flour steady; Spring Extras, $7 60 @ $10 50. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn fairly active, firmer, and advanced 1c.@1½c., sales of No. 2 at 91c.@91½c.; No. 1 sellers at 92c. Oats quiet and in fair speculative demand advanced ½c.@¾c.; sales at 66½c. Rye and Barley neglected and nominal. Provisions steady, firm, and quiet; Mess Pork, $28 50; Sweet pickled Hams, 15½c. Lard 18c.; seller September. Dry Salted Shoulders, 12c. buyer month. Beef Cattle very dull: fair to good smooth, $6@$7 50. Live Hogs dull and declined 10c.@15c.; sales at $8 35@$8 75 for fair to choice. Lake Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 4c., dull and steady. Receipts to-Day—3,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 200,000 bushels Corn, 29,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—7,500 bbls. Flour, 1,400 bushels Wheat, 171,000 bushels Corn, 28,000 bushels Oats, 500 Live Hogs.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, July 14.

Flour—prices are lower on Spring and Amber Winter grades; sales 2,300 bbls. at $9 75 for No. 1 Spring; $11 for Amber Winter; $12 for White; $13 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; sales 1,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2, and Choice White Canada at $2 60. Corn quiet; small sales No. 1 at $1 02. Corn Meal, $2 30 ℔ cwt. Millfeed unchanged; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $25@$26; Middlings, $35 ℔ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 9½c.; Corn, 8c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 50, to the Hudson. Lake Imports—2,500 bushels Wheat, 52,000 bushels Corn. Canal Exports—15,400 bushels Wheat, and 11,100 bushels Corn.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, July 14.

Receipts—Wheat, 1,000 bushels; Corn, 95,000 bushels; Oats, 30,000 bushels; Flour, 1,300 bbls. Shipments—Corn, 70,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels. Freights—14c. Wheat, 11½c. Corn, 7¼c. Oats to New-York. Flour quiet at $9@$9 75 for city-ground Spring, $10 25@$11 50 for Western Bakers'. Wheat neglected. Corn quiet but closed firmer; sales 8,000 bushels White at $1 01@$1 09; 46,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 96c.@97c. and 8,000 bushels No. 1 Western, at 98c. Oats dull; sales 13,500 bushels at 74½c. Other articles unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, July 14.

Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull at $8 90 @$2 for No. 2 and No. 1 Winter; sales of New Red at $1 86, deliverable next week; $1 75 was bid for August. Corn firm and scarce at 88c. for Ear. Oats dull at 73c.@75c. Rye dull at $1 50@$1 55. Cotton quiet and unchanged. Whisky in limited demand at 38c.@40c., in bond. Mess Pork held at $29; $28 50 was the best offered. Bulk Meats and Bacon nominally unchanged; all held firmly with little demand. Lard dull at 18c. Gold, 140¾, buying.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 14.

Flour very quiet; best brands held firmer; sales 600 bbls.: Superfine, Extras and Fancy unchanged; Northwestern Extra Family, $9 50@$11; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $10@$12. Wheat firmer and more in demand; supply light; Prime Red, $2 40@$2 45; Common do., $2 25; No. 1 Spring, $2 25. Rye, $1 80. Corn less active; sales 2,000 bushels Mixed Western at $1 17. Oats, 88c.@90c. for Pennsylvania and Southern. Cloverseed, $7@$7 50. Flaxseed, $2 65@$2 70.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 14.

Cotton quiet; Middling, 31c.: sales, 50 bales; receipts, 600 bales. Sterling, 154@157. New-York Sight Exchange, ⅜@¼ ℔ cent. premium. Gold, 141¼. Flour steady; Superfine, $7 50@$7 62½. Corn, 95c.@$1. Oats firm at 80c. Hay firm at $21@$22. Pork less firm at $30 50. Bacon easy; Shoulders, 13½c.@14c.; Clear Sides, 17½c.@18c. Lard held firm at 18½c. for tierce and 20c. for keg.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 14.

Cotton quiet and steady; Middling at 32c@32½c. Flour quiet and unchanged; Old, nominal. Wheat very dull: no sales. Corn quiet and steady; White, $1 12@$1 16; Yellow in good demand at $1 15@$1 18. Rye and Oats unchanged. Mess Pork firm at $29. Bacon firm and advancing; Ribsides, 16½c.; Clear Sides, 17c.; Shoulders, 14¼c. Lard, 18c.@18½c.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, July 14.

Tobacco—Sales 73 hhds. at full rates. $8@$15 for Lugs to Medium Leaf; Henry County Cutting, $19. Flour, $6 75@$7. Wheat, $1 90@$1 92. Corn, 93c.@95c. Oats, 78c.@80c. Mess Pork, $29. Bacon—Shoulders, 13¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17c.; Clear Sides, 17½c.; Bulk Meat Shoulders, 12½c.; Clear Sides, 16½c. Lard, 18c.@18½c.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Tuesday, July 14.

Beef Cattle—Receipts, 469 head; sales of extra, $12 75@$13: first quality, $12@$12 50: second quality, $11@$11 50; third quality, $10@$10 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 3,959 head; prices declined and were ¼c.@½c. ℔ lb. lower; sales at 3½c.@5½c. ℔ lb.; Spring Lambs, $3@$5.; Veal Calves, $3@$13.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, July 14.

Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat unsettled; No. 1, at 83c.; No. 2 at 74c. Oats steady at 66½c. for No. 2. Corn active at 89c. for No. 2. Receipts to-day—400 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 48,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, Tuesday, July 14.

Flour nominal. Wheat steady; sales, Amber, $2 20 on the spot, $1 75, seller August. Corn active at 91c., regular; 92c. fresh. Oats dull at 68½c.@69c. Receipts—1,400 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn, 2,200 bushels Oats.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, July 14.

Cotton dull and unchanged. Flour quiet, Superfine, $7@$7 50. Wheat, $1 75@$1 90. Corn, $1. Oats, 80c. Mess Pork, $29 75. Lard, 18½c.@19½c. Bacon firm—Shoulders, 14c.; Clear Sides, 18c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, July 14.

Spirits of Turpentine firm; New-York casks, 46c. Resins firmer; Strained, $2; No. 2, $2 15; No. 1, $2 75; Pale, $4. Tar steady at $2 10.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Tuesday, July 14.

Cotton dull and prices are nominal; no sales; Middlings, 30c.; receipts, 74 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, July 14.

Cotton market unchanged; sales 105 bales; Middlings, 30c.

MOBILE, Ala., Tuesday, July 14.

Cotton—Nothing doing; no sales, receipts or exports; Low Middling, 29c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, July 14.

Cotton dull; sales, 27 bales; Middling, 31c.; receipts, 68 bales; Exports, coastwise, 199 bales.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, July 13.

Flour is steady at $6 25@$7 50. Wheat nominally $1 80@$1 90. Legal tenders, 71½.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 14.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 99½; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 26½; Reading Railroad, 47¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 52⅞. Gold, 142.

[Advertisement.]

The Knox Summer Hat.—You can procure any kind of hat you want—the Rocky Mountain beaver, a pearl cassimere, a soft or a straw hat—"Yer pays yer money and yer takes yer choice"—at Knox's, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

China	July 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Tripoli	July 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	July 16	New-York	Bremen.
Europa	July 18	New-York	Glasgow.
City of Boston	July 18	New-York	Liverpool.
France	July 18	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR VERA CRUZ, HAVANA AND ASPINWALL.

Missouri	July 16	New-York	Havana.
Ocean Queen	July 16	New-York	Aspinwall.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *China*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the Pier, Jersey City, to 1:30 P. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Quebec, by the *Austrian*, close at 6 P. M.

THURSDAY.

Mails for South Pacific, Central America, California, &c., by the *Ocean Queen*, close at the General Post Office at 10:30 A. M.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, by the *Missouri*, close at 2 P. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton, by the *Hansa*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mails for *paid* letters, on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

July 4—*In steamship Cuba, from Liverpool*—Mr. Henry Ferrier, Mr. Quentin Hogg, Mr. Samuel Peters, Mr. Henry Peters, Mr. Stellwag, Mr. Chesney, Mr. Frederic, Mr. Black and lady, Mr. Nollain and lady, Mr. Clarendon, Mr. Brown, Mr. Netter, Mr. White, Mr. Stewart, Mr. H. Orsini, Mr. and Miss Swann, Mr. Ripley, Mr. Smith, Mr. Cochrane, Mr. Atkinson, Mr. Ransom, Mrs. Johnes, Mr. Williams, lady and son; Mr. and Miss Douglas, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Sutton, Mr. Topkinson, James Macauley, Mr. Rau, Mr. Fellberto, Mr. Hanscorn, lady and 3 children, Mr. Ackerman, lady and 2 children, Mrs. Gallatin and maidswoman, Mr. A. and Mrs. J. Gallatin, Mrs. Cowrie and 2 children, Mr. Herrick, lady, 2 children and servant, Mr. De Silva, Mr. Souzabhead, A. Souzabhead, Jerome Hill, Mr. Gunston and lady, Mr. Waterbury and lady, Mr. Waterbury, Jr., Miss Waterbury, Mr. Willis, Mr. Harrington, Mr. Morrison, Mr. Sergo, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Barro, Mr. Pfletzchuer, Mr. Hanson, Mr. Denholn, Mr. and Miss Stephenson.

In steamship Cleopatra, from Savannah—W. H. Witteiger and lady, C. V. Hutchins and lady, Mrs. A. Wilbur and 2 children, Mrs. E. Capp, Chas. J. Capp, Mrs. A. J. Mason and 3 daughters, G. W. Scott, wife and child, Mrs. Carter, Miss Carter, Miss Roberts, Miss E. A. Thayer, Mrs. J. T. Patterson, Miss E. Conness, George Lewis, Miss Hardy, Miss L. Frew, H. Archer and wife, Miss Lizzie Garland, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Milliken and child, G. B. Scott, Mary Scott and 2 children, Mr. Hacket, A. Y. Reid, Dr. Lassing, J. T. Gilchrist, Mrs. R. A. Wallace, Miss Ayers, W. H. Largen, G. T. Crabtree, Wm. Hunt, W. W. Woodward, Mrs. Geo. Barnes, Mrs. Belcher, O. Frazer and sister, J. O. B. Ford, L. Panderson, J. F. Fuler, Mrs. T. Hussey, Miss Nellie Hussey, Miss Clara Hussey, Mrs. C. D. Oakes, Miss Small, Mary Belger, Mrs. D. Greenleaf, James Sawyer, Mrs. Burch, Mrs. J. T. Mitchell and 2 children, Mrs. Caulk, Miss Eva Laper, Miss Jennie Thompson, Miss Lula Spear, Mrs. Frank McCarty, Miss Ayres, and one in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 41 | Sun sets..... 7 30 | Moon rises...12 58
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 3 30 | Gov. Island. 4 19 | Hell Gate.... 5 41

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, July 14.

Cleared.

Steamships Saratoga, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Mayflower, Robinson, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Ships Deception, Titus, Wareham, A. J. Miller & Co.; Astronom, (N. G.,) Kloops, Bremen, Ruger Bros.

Barks Colin E. McNiel, White, Malaga, Turper & Beattie; Linda, Hewitt, Cardenas, J. E. Ward & Co.; West India, (Swed.,) Soderquest, Copenhagen for orders, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Minerva, (Norw.,) Sorensen, Queenstown for orders, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Vivid, (Br.,) Phillips, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres via Satilla River, Ga., H. A. Gadsden; Banshee, (Br.,) Kissam, Valparaiso, J. S. Spinney.

Brigs Emma Ives, (Br.,) Lorway, Gibraltar, Moss & Ward; Excelsior, (Br.,) Cooper, Bermuda.

Schooners Etta, Jackson, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Adria, (Br.,) Crossley, St John, N. B., via Portland, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Mary, Rogers, Elizabethport, Simpson & Clapp; Frank & Emily, Colley, Boston, H. W. Loud & Co.; Ocean Pearl, Pearl, Elizabethport, Lunt Bros.; Elizabeth Bowlby, (Br.,) Galcomb, St. Andrew's, N. B., Jed Frye & Co.; Ottawa, (Br.,) Carter, Hillsboro, P. I. Nevius & Son; Nile, Oliver, Bangor.

Arrived.

Steamship Cuba, (Br.,) Moodie, Liverpool July 4, via Queenstown 5th, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. July 4, in Channel, 2:55 P. M., passed a Cunard steamer bound E. Same date, 7:30 P. M., passed steamship Australasian, bound E. 5th, off Kinsale Head, 5:20 P. M., passed a Guion steamer bound E. 11th, lat. 46 N., lon. 54 W., passed a 4-masted ——, bound W. 12th, lat. 43 7 N., lon. 59 45 W., passed a large American steamer, with two funnels, bound W.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Louisa Moore, Wallace, Newbern, N. C., with naval stores and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Cleopatra, Phillips, Savannah July 11, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Galatea, Nye, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Ship Philadelphia, (Br.,) Poole, Liverpool 51 ds., with mdse. to Nimmons & Hougton. Had light winds from W. N. W. to the Banks; since then light winds and calms, with thick fog. Lat. 45, lon. 46 30, saw a large number of icebergs.

Ship Guiding Star, of Boston, Hopkins, Newport, England, 54 ds., with railroad iron to Saml. G. Reed & Co. Has had light W. S. W. and W. W. winds the entire passage; from lat. 44 to 40, long. 54, passed a number of icebergs.

Ship Screamer, Young, Liverpool 46 ds., with mdse. to Nesmith & Sons. Had moderate weather and light westerly winds the entire passage. Lat. 43 30, lon. 50, saw large icebergs.

Ship Harvest Queen, Hutchinson, Liverpool 40 ds., with mdse. and 410 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. Had light westerly winds, and has been 9 ds. west of lon. 60. June 20, lat. 42 30, lon. 50, passed two large icebergs.

Bark Fearless, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Patrick, Newport, Eng., 43 ds., with railroad iron to order. Had light westerly winds and calms; lat. 41, lon. 50, saw two large icebergs.

Bark New Castle, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Armstrong, Cardiff 50 ds., with railroad iron to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Had light southerly and westerly winds the entire passage, with much fog for the past three weeks.

Bark Gessener, (N. G.,) Jaburg, Bremen, 45 days with mdse. and 393 passengers, to French, Meincke & Wendt. Has had 1 death and 3 births on the passage; had westerly winds and fog the entire passage.

Brig Cherubim, (Swed.,) Theiberg, Waterford, 37 ds., with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer. Has had light westerly winds the entire passage. June 26, lat. 47 long. 50 13, spoke Br. brig Golden Light, from Hamburg for Quebec. July 1, off Halifax, spoke Br. bark John Harris, from Liverpool for Halifax. June 25, on the Grand Banks passed a number of icebergs.

Brig Forest State, (of Stockton,) Shute, Matanzas 15 ds., with molasses to Walsh, Field & Way. Has been 10 ds. north of Hatteras, and had moderate weather the entire passage. Sld. in co. with bark R. H. Allen, for Boston.

Brig Sea Side, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) Benton, Windsor, N. S., 14 ds., with plaster to S. L. Merchant & Co. Had light winds and fogs.

Brig Abstainer, (Br.,) Pettis, Ship Harbor 10 ds., with timber to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Brig Humming Bird, (Br.,) Earl, Windsor, N. S., 16 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Brig H. Means, Wentworth, Elizabethport, for Newburyport.

Brig Whitaker, Luke, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Isabel, (of New-London,) Denison, Baracoa 12 ds., with fruit to James Douglas. Has been 5 ds. north of Hatteras, and had light weather the entire passage.

Schr. T. D. Wilder, (of Philadelphia,) Heather, Cardenas 10 ds., with molasses to J. W. Elwell & Co. Has been 4 ds. north of Hatteras, with light E. winds.

Schr. Mary Louise, (of Portland,) Mariner, Havana 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to C. Marti & Co. Has been 7 ds. north of Hatteras.

Brig C. Mathews, Lunt, Bangor, with lumber to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Roxanna Burley, Phillips, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John Ferris, St. John, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Thomas & Holmes.

Schr. Union, Leighton, Machais, with timber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Albert Treat, Samson, Pembroke, with timber and lath to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. C. A. Johnson, Willis, Washington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to W. K. Henman.

Schr. Mary A. Predmore, Hart, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Charles A. Grainer, Harvey, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Dr. Franklin, Scovell, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Gloucester, Hodgden, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Henry Lemuel, Jarvis, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. Isaac Merritt, Houston, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Samuel Weller, Luther, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Enterprize, Fisher, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Susan Duncan, Turner, Elizabethport, for Portsmouth.

Schr. Leesburg, Davis, Elizabethport, for Newburyport.

Schr. Hero, Mathews, Bangor, with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. O. F. Hawley, Penny, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Rachel Jane, Soule, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Otronto, Hammond, Elizabethport, for Newburyport.

Schr. Jas. Neilson, Staples, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. Capt. John, Torrey, Elizabethport, for East Boston.

Schr. G. R. Murray, Murray, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Wapella, Hawkins, Savannah 10 ds., with lumber to A. Bell's Sons.

Schr. San Juan, McKenzie, Jamesville, for New-Haven.

Schr. Chas. L. Hulse, Leslie, New-Bedford for Elizabethport.

Schr. Barnard G. Henly, Portland, with lumber to John Boynton's Sons & Co.

Schr. Fannie Blake, Clark, Calais, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Lochiel, Haskell, Bangor, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Mary Lovell, Beebe, New-Haven, for Port Johnson.

Schr. H. G. Fay, Webster, Calais, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Alexander Masser, Blizzard, Hartford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. A. H. Sawyer, Cook, New-Haven.
Schr. Franklin, Hallock, New-Haven.
Schr. Challenge, Smith, Warren.
Schr. Reading Railroad No. 45, Arnold, Pawtucket.
Schr. Goddess, Kelly, Northport, for Rondout.
Schr. Orlando Smith, Ferris, Norwich.
Schr. Albion, Smith, Elizabethport, for Castine.
Schr. Evelyn, Burger, Elizabethport, for Stamford.
Schr. W. E. Bird, Hulse, Elizabethport, for Newport.
Schr. Esquimaux, Freeman, Dighton.
Schr. M. E. Woodhull, Woodhull, Riverhead.
Schr. Nelson Wells, Ryder, Nantucket.
Schr. Chas. A. Snow, Hodgan, New-Haven.
Schr. Harry & Ned, Green, New-Haven, for Newark.
Schr. Oregon, Tribbels, Elizabethport, for Mystic.
Schr. Jones, Nichols, Elizabethport, for Cambridge.
Schr. Messenger, Dean, Elizabethport, for Taunton.
Schr. Alpine, Monhall, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Liberty, Johnson, Elizabethport, for Norwalk.
Schr. Sallie Smith, Chase, New-London.
Schr. Mary Natt, Waterman, New-London.
Schr. New Regulas, Clark, New-Haven.
Schr. Treasure, Arnold, Providence.
Schr. Charger, Mahan, Providence.
Schr. Gale, Lockwood, Providence.
Schr. E. Davidson, Kelly, Providence.
Schr. Geo. F. Brown, Denning, Providence.
Schr. Ann S. Salter, Baker, Providence.
Schr. Haze, McGinley, Greenwich.
Schr. J. P. Wallace, Allen, Gloucester.
Schr. Dart, Johnson, Stamford.
Schr. J. Goodspeed, Hart, Fall River.
Schr. Bella Peck, Avery, Fall River.
Schr. Rebecca Eliza, Mott, Northport, for Albany.
Schr. Daniel Webster, Packer, New-London.
Schr. Reading Railroad No. 47, Reed, New-London.
Schr. Success, Richards, New-London.
Schr. Hattie Loo, Miller, Virginia.
Schr. J. H. Lockwood, Garrett, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. J. H. Tilton, Gordon, Virginia.
Schr. C. H. Kirk, Robinson, Virginia.
Schr. Elisha A. Baker, Chapman, George's Bank.
Schr. S. W. Blake, Blake, Poughkeepsie, for Dighton.
Schr. M. F. West, Abby, Hartford.
Schr. Planter, Horton, Holmes Hole for Elizabethport.
Schr. Gillum, White, Portland.
Schr. Escort, Ball, Bridgeport.
Schr. Jane, Gorham, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Chauncey St. John, Hammond, Port Jefferson.
Schr. H. B. Metcalf, Rogers, Boston.
Schr. H. P. Ely, Stokes, Norwalk.
Schr. Storm Child, Brooks, Nantucket Shoals.
Schr. Anadir, Corwin, Jamesport.
Schr. S. S. Tyler, Pratt, Hartford for Rondout.
Schr. Vulcan, Small, Pembroke for Elizabethport.
Schr. Northern Light, Buchmeister, Brookhaven.
Schr. Belle, Hale, Newport.
Schr. Sarah Falconer, Wilson, Pawtucket for Rondout.
Schr. Signal, Miller, Port Jefferson.
Schr. Geo. P. Kane, Ward, Bridgeport.
Schr. Leader, Ginn, Norwich.
Schr. Henry Ramsen, Allen, Portland.
Schr. Agenora, Haines, Roslyn, for Elizabethport.
Schr. R. Leach, Johnson, Deer Island.
Schr. Ada, (Br.,) Belyea, St. John, N. B.
Sloop Helen, Clark, Elizabethport, for New-London.

SANDY HOOK, Sunset—Wind S. S. E.

Sailed.

Steamships Etna, for Liverpool via Halifax; Saxonia, for Hamburg. Ship Surprise, for Hong Kong.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 14—Arr. steamer George Appold, from Baltimore; barks Farsund, from Gottenburg; Scotland, from Alexandria; Pleiades, from Cardenas; schr. David Faust, from Cienfuegos.

Also arr. bark Azelia, from Genoa; schrs. M. M. Pate, from Charleston; Charles M. Holt, from Charleston; Thomas Boose and Lagriencer, from Baltimore.

CHARLESTON, July 14—Arr. steamship Charleston, from New-York.

Sld. steamship Sea Gull, for Baltimore.

SAVANNAH, July 14—Arr. steamship Wyoming, from Philadelphia.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13—The U. S. steamer Saranac, from Mexican ports on the Pacific, and the opposition steamship Nebraska, from Panama, with passengers from New-York, arrived to-day.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 14—Arr. steamships W. P. Clyde, from New-York; James A. Gary, from Baltimore.

Old. steamship Fairbanks, for New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Allan Middleton—schr., from Havana for Marseilles, July 8, lat. 29 15, lon. 76 42.

Evening Star—schr., from Halifax for New-York, July 6, no lat., &c.

Ellis—Br. bark, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, 38 ds. out, June 4, lat. 41 47, lon. 65 38.

Immanuel—Norw. ship, 76 ds. from Norway for Quebec, June 20, lat. 42 50, lon. 49 4.

Owego—ship, bound W., June 17, lat. 49 20, lon. 26.

Foreign Ports.

At Baracoa, July 1, schr. Ricardo Barros, to sail July 5 for New-York.

At St. Jago de Cuba, June 27, bark Medora, for Baltimore, ldg.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, July 14—The steamship Palmyra, from New-York July 2, arrived at this port yesterday.

LONDON, July 14.—The steamship Atalanta, from New-York June 27, arrived in the Thames yesterday.

CORNELIUS & BAKER'S
GAS FIXTURES.
GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO., Sole Agents,
No. 591 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

SAND-PAPER.
CROMWELL & JONES,
Manufacturers of
EMPIRE, FLINT AND UNION SAND-PAPER,
No. 306 Pearl-st., between Beekman-st. and Peck-slip, New-York.

IRON BEDSTEADS
CRIBS, CRADLES, MATTRESSES, &c.
CHASE & CO., No. 524 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—Extra Class No. 431, July 14, 1868.
Decided by the Missouri State Lottery, Class 431.
31, 36, 14, 60, 20, 11, 70, 30, 77, 43, 12, 22, 44.

KENTUCKY—Class No. 432, July 14, 1868.
Decided by the Missouri State Lottery, Class 432.
12, 11, 52, 51, 4, 42, 68, 40, 73, 76, 77, 45, 61.

MISSOURI—Extra Class No. 483, July 14, 1868.
49, 33, 44, 35, 13, 48, 51, 62, 64, 42, 67, 78, 7.

MISSOURI—Class No. 484, July 14, 1868.
18, 55, 73, 66, 34, 16, 28, 46, 58, 42, 72, 29, 48.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given. JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION furnished in all legalized lotteries. J. CLUTE, Banker and Broker, No. 200 Broadway and No. 153 Fulton-st.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

COMMUTATION RETURN TICKETS for any point exchanged, bought or sold cheap, at No. 631 Broadway, corner Amity-st.